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Established 1887

Blaze Kills 46 on Isle of Man Resort; Arson Green Involved

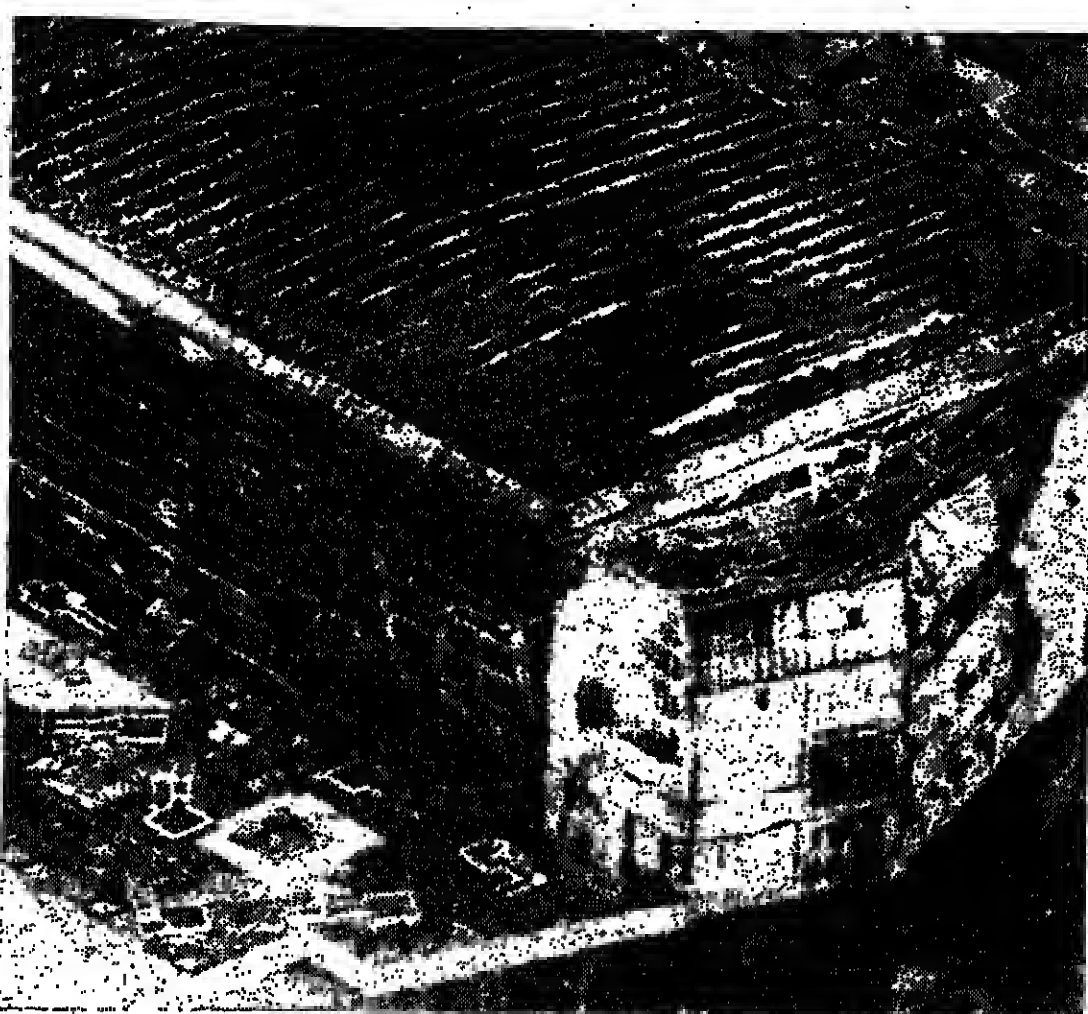
DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Aug. 3 (AP)—An overnight fire turned a summer hotel and recreation center here into a smoldering, charred skeleton today, leaving at least 46 persons dead, six missing and dozens injured.

Bodies are still being taken from the wreckage of the island's largest hotel, the Summerland, said police chief, Frank Weeden, said today. "Many are so charred they are unrecognizable. Some appear to be children."

We think the death toll is approximately 50," Chief Weeden said, but he conceded that it could be higher. He said that police had reports of 50 missing persons and that 46 bodies had been recovered.

The fire started late yesterday afternoon, a \$5-million amusement center that included a hotel, restaurant, bars, ballrooms, movie theaters, swimming pools, skating rinks and saunas, all under one roof. The building was designed to give visitors a sunbath in any weather. The dome was large enough to shelter 10,000 persons. The acrylic fiber had been tested as fire-resistant.

But a British architect said it was "absolutely scandalous" that material had been sanctioned for the huge tourist complex. London Fire Brigade experts said even if fire-resistant, the acrylic could burn quickly, be-



AFTER THE BLAZE—Aerial view of Summerland amusement center gutted by giant fire.

come extremely hot and give off huge amounts of smoke.

Witnesses told how the fire turned Summerland into an inferno.

"The emergency doors were locked and people started smashing the glass to get out," Arthur Peters said. "It was sheer pandemonium." Mr. Peters, his wife and five children escaped by breaking a window.

Judith Quale, 18, who got out the same way, said: "People were jumping from a burning stairway—some of them into a mass of flames."

Many on the upper floors of the seven-story hotel never had a chance.

Lead driver George Pyatt said: "I was traveling toward the leisure center. I saw a small flame and some smoke coming

from the top corner of the building. It didn't look like anything. But before I had gone 200 yards, the place suddenly went up like a matchbox."

"It was completely engulfed in flames. I rushed over but could not get near the building. It was a ball of fire, terrible. I made about eight trips to the hospital with victims, many of them

Gray Says He Warned Nixon Of Attempts to 'Use' FBI, CIA

By White House Staff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Patrick Gray said today that he warned President Nixon less than three weeks after the Watergate burglary that "people on your staff are trying to mortally wound you by using the CIA and the FBI."

But Mr. Gray said he himself did not know the full details about efforts by persons on the White House staff to draw the two agencies into a cover-up plan.

The former acting FBI director said Mr. Nixon replied: "Pat, you just continue to conduct your aggressive and thorough investigation."

Mr. Gray said he had no trouble after that.

Mr. Gray's account differed in many details from that of Army Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of the CIA. Gen. Walters testified to the Senate Watergate committee during the hearing, and Mr. Gray read a prepared statement at his afternoon appearance.

Gen. Walters said he felt White House counsel John W. Dean 3d was acting improperly by asking him if the CIA could furnish bail money and salaries for the Watergate burglars. Mr. Gray said he had not known about that incident and other aspects of the cover-up but was confused by conflicting information he was receiving from several sides.

Walters Backs Helms

Gen. Walters said he, Mr. Gray and former CIA director Richard Helms resisted White House efforts to draw their agencies into the cover-up. Mr. Gray said he maintained consistently that the FBI's investigation could not be deflected without news of the cover-up leaking out.

Gen. Walters confirmed testimony given the previous day by his former boss, Mr. Helms. He said presidential chief of staff H. R. Haldeman had ordered him June 23, 1972, six days after the



Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of CIA, being sworn in to testify before the Senate committee.

What the FBI was investigating in Mexico were Nixon campaign checks that linked the wiretappers financially to the President's re-election campaign. They had passed through a Mexican bank on their way to the Miami bank account of one of the burglars.

On June 28, Mr. Dean and Mr. Ehrlichman gave him documents from the sale of E. Howard Hunt Jr., one of the Watergate conspirators, Mr. Gray said. He said he was not ordered in so many words to destroy them, but "there was, and is, no doubt in my mind that destruction was intended."

Burned Papers

Months later, around Christmas-time at his Stonington, Conn., home, Mr. Gray said, he burned the papers with some household trash. He read one of the papers, a forged State Department cable implicating President John F. Kennedy in the slaying of the Diem brothers in South Vietnam. Mr. Gray said he thought the cable was the real thing, and he was shaken.

Within days after the June 23 meeting, Mr. Dean asked Gen. Walters about bail money and salaries, Gen. Walters said. He said he refused to go along with the suggestion and threatened to resign.

Gen. Walters finally told Mr. Gray that, actually, there were no CIA secrets that the FBI would uncover in its Watergate investigation. That was July 6.

"I was confused, uncertain and uneasy," Mr. Gray said. "I was concerned enough to believe that the President should be informed."

He said he talked by telephone to the President the same day, telling Mr. Nixon: "Mr. President, there is something I want to speak to you about. Dick Walters and I feel that people

earing Held on Anti-War Plea

Justice Douglas Vows to Rule on Cambodia Bombing Halt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice William Douglas heard arguments today on whether he should refuse an order by a federal judge that the bombing of Cambodia be halted.

The U.S. District Court ruling, which ordered that the bombing be halted on July 27, was stayed by the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals on the day it was issued after the U.S. government appealed the ruling.

After hearing the arguments, Justice Douglas returned to his mountain retreat to consider the case. He said he probably would issue a decision on Monday through the high court in Washington, D.C. "I will not let the question become moot," Justice Douglas is the second Supreme Court member to consider the case this week.

On Tuesday, Justice Thurgood Marshall refused to rehear the case, he said, because with the Supreme Court on a summer recess, "I would exceed number recess."

Justice Douglas is the second legal authority to grant this application. He said he was not ruling on the case on its merits and phrased that he was acting the 2d Circuit surrogate for the Supreme Court in an area where the high court has ruled.

The July 25 District Court ruling in Brooklyn, N.Y., was by Judge Orrin G. Judd, who held that the bombing of Cambodia was unconstitutional.

The suit against the bombing was filed by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., and four U.S. Air Force officers. After the stay, the group took the case to the Supreme Court and after he refused to act, to Justice Douglas.

The Holtzman group, the legal voices for which are provided the American Civil Liberties Union, has the right to appeal all of the nine justices for ruling.

On Aug. 15 cutoff date for a ruling halt has been legislated by Congress in a compromise. The 2d Circuit Court scheduled hearings on the case for Aug. 13, two days before the cutoff, and the case could not reach the Supreme Court in time for a ruling if the Holtzman group did not appeal.

It is this that Justice Douglas is referring to when he said it would not let the question become moot.

ACLU attorney Burt Neuborne



William O. Douglas

Battle Rages 3 Miles From Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 3 (AP)—A major new thrust toward Phnom Penh gathered momentum today as insurgent forces battled government troops only three miles from the capital.

Field reports said an estimated 500 of the Communist-led rebels cut Highway 1 close to the village of Veal Sbau, southeast of the city. It was the closest the insurgents have come to Phnom Penh in such strength.

Several government battalions were reported cut off 12 miles southeast of the city. Troops dispatched from the city were fighting to open an escape route for the soldiers.

The front-line village of Deyeth reportedly was abandoned after a two-day battle, but government forces found their retreat blocked by Communist units that slipped in behind them.

American fighter-bombers hammered constantly at the advancing insurgents, and a base of black smoke hung over the lush fruit-growing country southeast of Phnom Penh.

A spokesman for the military command also reported fighting southwest of Phnom Penh, where a government counterattack has

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Nixon Assails Congress Cutoff As 'Abandonment of a Friend'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—President Nixon today accused Congress of "abandonment of a friend" by cutting off funds for U.S. bombing in Cambodia by Aug. 15.

In a letter to Congress, the President said he wanted Cambodia to know "we will continue to provide all possible support permitted under the law."

"North Vietnam was making a very dangerous error if it mistook the cessation of bombing in Cambodia for an invitation to fresh aggression or further violations of the Paris (cease-fire) agreements," Mr. Nixon's letter said.

"The American people would respond to such aggression with appropriate action," it said.

Meanwhile, the Defense Department announced today that unarmed reconnaissance flights over Laos and Cambodia would continue after the bombing halt on Aug. 15. All other military activity is ruled out, the Pentagon said in a statement.

During the Indochina war, the United States periodically has justified bombing by saying that Communist guerrillas fired on unarmed reconnaissance planes. But Pentagon officials said today that even if reconnaissance planes or unmanned drones flying over Cambodia or Laos were fired upon, there would be no U.S. retaliation.

The bill which authorized the bombing cutoff date was passed by Congress on June 28. When it was reported to the House, Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the House Republican leader, said it was a compromise that the President would accept, and that, if Mr. Nixon sought to gain an extension for the bombing, he would go through Congress.

The President's letter today, however, attempted to put the responsibility for the bombing halt solely on the legislators. The President signed the bombing cutoff bill on July 1.

"The President's letter today said: 'I can only hope that the North Vietnamese will not draw

Kissinger Fears Damage to Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT)—Henry A. Kissinger said last night that Americans should not allow the Watergate scandal to diminish their support for an effective bipartisan foreign policy.

In a speech at the 121st annual convention of the International Platform Association, Mr. Kissinger said: "Our foreign policy will mean little if other nations see our actions as sporadic initiatives of a small group reflecting no coherent national purpose or consensus."

"No foreign policy—no matter how ingenious—has any chance of success if it is born in the minds of a few and carried in the hearts of none," he said.

President Nixon's adviser on national security said that "a series of tragic events" beginning with President Kennedy's assassination in 1963 and culminating in "the present ordeal" has contributed to "our current uncertainty."

Clearly troubled by the possible impact of Watergate on the country's foreign policy, Mr. Kissinger said:

"Foreign policy must not become an alibi or a distraction from domestic problems. But equally, domestic problems must not be used as an excuse for abandoning our international responsibilities. There can be no moratorium in the quest for a peaceful world. And as we pursue that quest

Nixon Ponders Statement on Watergate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP)—The White House said today that the decision on when and how President Nixon will make his promised statement on Watergate has not yet been made.

However, deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren said it was reasonable to expect the statement within two weeks, assuming that the Senate Watergate committee has concluded the current phase of its hearings.

It has been speculated that the President will make a television address and at the same time issue a long document in support of his position. He would then follow the speech within a few days with a news conference.

Favors Cut in U.S. Spending or Higher Taxes Burns Sees Major Peril in Inflation

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP)—The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Arthur P. Burns, told the Joint Congressional Economic Committee today that if the Fed's currently restrictive policy does not reduce the growth of money and credit "to an acceptable rate, further measures will be adopted as needed."

Painting a grim picture of the effects of uncontrolled inflation, Mr. Burns also said he favors "stronger" efforts to cut federal spending "or actions to increase taxes."

Reminded by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., that Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz had only yesterday reiterated the administration's opposition to a tax increase now, Mr. Burns responded:

"Senator, the inflation we face is very serious. Those who fear

too restrictive a policy fear that a recession is imminent. If I thought it was, I would begin a process of easing at once. But as of today, I consider talk about recession as entirely premature."

Mr. Burns' position on higher taxes is that a stronger fiscal policy would lessen the anti-inflationary burden being carried by monetary policy. The specific forms of taxes he recommended are a flexible investment credit,

● The Nixon administration proposed today a sweeping overhaul of the nation's banking system. Details Page 11.

which would vary up and down with business conditions; and a surtax on income—which he termed "compulsory savings"—which would be put in escrow and returned to the taxpayer when the economy cooled off.

And in contrast to the administration's position on long-term use of wage-price controls, he stated this week in earlier testimony before the joint committee, Mr. Burns said "there is a continuing role for income (wage-price) policies in a modern economy." He favored creation of a wage-price board on a permanent basis to conduct "surveillance" of wages and prices in key industries "where competition is inadequate."

Mr. Burns' position on higher taxes is that an easily reversible form of compulsory savings could lessen the burden on monetary policy.

He said a stronger fiscal posture would have the added benefit of helping "in restoring confidence in the dollar that is so badly needed to stabilize foreign exchange markets."

Spending Out Suggested

When Sen. Proxmire suggested it might be better to cut federal spending than raise taxes, Mr. Burns responded:

"If we could reduce federal spending from the President's recommended level of \$268.7 billion in fiscal 1974 to \$260 billion, I'd be extremely happy."

"Isn't that very dramatic?" Sen. Proxmire asked.

"I'm just trying to tell you what would make me extremely happy. I'd be reasonably happy if you cut it back to \$265 billion, and not too uncomfortable if it stayed at that (\$268.7 billion) and didn't go above it."

Mr. Burns reviewed the recent steps the Fed has taken to restrain expansion in money and credit and said that he expected "growth in the narrowly defined

Hijacked Japanese Compensated

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AP)—Japan Air Lines has begun paying compensation of \$1,875 to each of 102 Japanese passengers who were on a JAL jumbo jet hijacked to Libya last week.

The carrier said today that the payment was in accordance with Japanese practice. It will not be paid to nine foreign passengers because "there is no such custom in foreign countries," it said.

Also excluded were crew members and JAL employees who were passengers, the line added.

The Boeing-747 was hijacked over Europe, flown to Dubai and then to Benghazi airport in Libya, where it was blown up. All 137 crew members and passengers scrambled to safety before the plane exploded.

Kissinger Provides Rare Glimpse Into Paris Peace Talks Problems

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP)—Presidential national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger last night gave a rare and admitted glimpse into the difficulties he encountered in the Paris peace talks when he said that Hanoi's Le Duc Tho had branded him a "liar."

Mr. Kissinger spoke at the annual dinner of the International Platform Association, a group of public speakers and their agents, at a downtown hotel here. He said that "his opposite number," Mr. Tho, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, said to him at one point in the negotiations, "Let me speak to you honestly and frankly—you are a liar."

Mr. Kissinger did not reveal what his response was to Mr. Tho.

Alice Roosevelt Longworth, 89, the daughter of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, presented Mr. Kissinger with the group's annual Theodore Roosevelt Award, given annually to the "outstanding official in the United States government."

Mr. Kissinger, mobbed by autograph seekers, apparently was so distracted that he left the award on the table. The award was a silver bowl, engraved with an inscription which read, in part: "He rides the whirlwind of international diplomacy."

When he discovered the oversight, he retrieved the bowl, waved it aloft and descended again into the hordes of autograph hunters.



CAMBODIAN CHECKPOINT—Government military police verifying refugees on three-wheeled motorcycle cart at one of the main checkpoints near capital city of Phnom Penh.

Le Duc Tho Speaks on TV

Hanoi Says U.S. Agreed on Aid But Delays in Signing Accord

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP).—North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho said yesterday in Hanoi that the United States has "agreed" on a five-year plan to help reconstruct his nation but is delaying the signing of the accord.

U.S. officials countered that Mr. Tho's claim augurs itself, for without a signature there is no agreement. "No conclusion can be reached until fighting ceases on all fronts" in Indochina, said Maurice J. Williams, chief negotiator in the Paris talks on post-war aid.

"We can't get far along discussing postwar reconstruction until it is truly postwar" in Indochina, Mr. Williams said. What the North Vietnamese call "plans" and "agreements," Mr. Williams emphasized, are only "proposals" in U.S. terminology.

Cambodia Is Key

The exchange underscores the extent to which the present military crisis in Cambodia has become the key to further relationships between the United States and North Vietnam.

Mr. Tho, who negotiated the basic Vietnam cease-fire with presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, showed in his remarks that North Vietnam also is closely watching the struggle in Cambodia. But Mr. Tho avoided any direct link between the outcome of the war there and the supply of postwar U.S. aid. North Vietnam, which supports the Red Khmer insurgents, never has officially acknowledged that it has any forces in Cambodia.

Mr. Tho, whose statements were made in the form of a North Vietnamese television interview,

Battle Rages 3 Miles From Phnom Penh

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said that the United States is "stubbornly violating" the Indochina cease-fire, and that it and the government of Saigon have encountered many difficulties not only in South Vietnam but also in Laos and, in particular, in Cambodia.

"The United States had to agree with us at the D.R.V.-U.S. Joint Economic Commission on funds and their utilization for a five-year plan, including the plan for the first year on U.S. contributions to the healing of the war wounds and postwar construction in the D.R.V. However, the United States is still trying to delay the signing."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, meanwhile, failed in its attempt to have Secretary of State William P. Rogers testify yesterday in public on what its chairman, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., called "this critical juncture" in Cambodia. Mr. Rogers offered to appear next week, the State Department said. But Congress then will be in recess. Sen. Fulbright has charged that the Nixon administration "repeatedly misled" the nation about its intentions in Cambodia.

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CIA Report Rejected by 'Plumbers'

Study Said Ellsberg Acted From a 'Higher Patriotism'

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency's initial psychological assessment of Daniel Ellsberg concluded that he was motivated by "what he deemed a higher order of patriotism" in turning over the Pentagon papers to the press in 1971.

The study, a copy of which was made available to The New York Times yesterday, described Mr. Ellsberg as a brilliant and highly motivated man who saw "himself as having a special mission and indeed as bearing a special responsibility" regarding the Vietnam war.

It was this study, prepared in early August, 1971, that was rejected by the special White House investigating unit called the "Plumbers" that requested it. Members of this unit later broke into the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist in Los Angeles.

Asked for comment, Mr. Ellsberg noted that the report, favorable as it was, did not discuss his motives in terms of the Vietnam war and added, "I guess as late as August, 1971, it just wasn't acceptable to suggest that an American citizen could conscientiously be impelled to take action that would help bring truth to his fellow citizens."

In recent testimony before the Senate Watergate committee, John D. Ehrlichman, the former White House adviser, acknowledged that the break-in into the office of the psychiatrist, Dr. Lewis F. Fielding, had been prompted by the desire to obtain more psychological data about Mr. Ellsberg.

Mr. Ehrlichman repeatedly testified that the government had information that Mr. Ellsberg may have provided copies of the Pentagon papers to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Nothing in the CIA study provided the "Plumbers" with any adverse information about Mr. Ellsberg, who had served as a Defense Department analyst and Marine Corps officer.

The study, prepared by Dr. Bernard Malloy, a CIA staff psychologist, noted that "there is no suggestion that subject [Ellsberg] thought anything treasonous in his act."

"Rather," it added, "he seemed to be responding to what he deemed a higher order of patriotism. His conclusion of the three volumes of the papers concerned with the secret negotiations would support this."

The conclusion referred to Mr. Ellsberg's decision not to release four—not three—volumes of the Pentagon papers dealing with the various U.S. attempts to negotiate an end to the war through third parties and neutralist governments.

Concluding that Mr. Ellsberg seemed to view himself as having a special mission, the study noted that "on several occasions he castigated himself for not releasing the papers earlier" because of the continuing toll of the war.

But, elsewhere, the study maintained that Mr. Ellsberg might have been motivated by "some of his long-standing personality needs" in deciding to release the highly classified papers.

Blaze Kills 46 In Isle of Man

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youngsters of 12 or 13. They were in great pain from their burns.

About 80 casualties were kept in hospitals, 30 of them with serious burns.

Patrick O'neil, 60, a visitor from Dublin, said: "I saw glass melting in the heat of the fire. Screaming youngsters rushed toward exits as molten plastic dripped from the walls and roof of the complex, which had been described by its operators as the world's largest indoor entertainment center."

Within minutes, the center was ablaze from end to end. Within a half-hour, it was gutted.

Many of the vacationers at Summerland were from Belfast. Families and friends waited on the Belfast docks today for boats bringing the holidaymakers back across the Irish Sea from the Isle of Man.

Zambian Leader Attacks A-Tests

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 3 (AP).—President Kenneth D. Kaunda has strongly criticized the explosions of nuclear devices which would lead to the destruction of the elements on which man depends for his livelihood, and slowly exterminate mankind "without declaring war."

The president made his remarks as he opened a three-week seminar here on food and nutrition policy planning, organized by the UN Food and Agricultural Organization and the Danish International Development Authority. Mr. Kaunda's warning followed the second explosion on Sunday of the atmospheric nuclear-test series in the Pacific Ocean by the French.

The spokesman acknowledged that complaints were now coming in from people who wanted to listen to the rebroadcasts in their entirety.

Instead of carrying the Watergate hearings, the station announced it would carry a daily summary from one of the commercial networks in the United States.

His early academic brilliance had fastidied in him the notion that "he was special and destined for greatness," the study said. Thus, there subsequently were problems in what was referred to as his "mid-life"—the age period between 35 and 45—when he did not achieve full success. "One can only sustain the role of 'bright young man' so long," the study noted. Mr. Ellsberg was 40 at the time of the study.

When he had no further trouble, Mr. Gray said, he concluded that he had been an alarmist in speaking to the President. "I believed that if there was anything to the concerns I expressed... that I would hear further from the master," he said.

Gen. Walters gave a second-hand version of Mr. Gray's talk, saying that Mr. Gray told the President that the Watergate investigation would lead quite high, and that he should fire those responsible.

Gen. Walters said he concluded, from what Mr. Gray told him of the talk, that Mr. Nixon had been warned that something was amiss on the White House staff and that he should do something to correct it.

Mr. Gray said that when he met with Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Dean on June 28:

"Mr. Ehrlichman said something very close to John has something that he wants to turn over to you," he recalled. He said Dean told him two white manila legal size folders contained "copies of sensitive and classified papers of a political nature that Howard Hunt had been working on."

"He said that they have national security implications and overtones have absolutely nothing to do with Watergate and have no bearing on the Watergate investigation whatsoever," he added. "Either Mr. Dean or Mr. Ehrlichman said that these files should not be allowed to confuse or muddy the issues in the Watergate case."

Mr. Gray said he took the files home, put them on a closet shelf under his shirts, then brought them to his office and into his personal safe two or three weeks later.

At the best of my recollection, I removed the files to my home in Stonington, Conn., in late September or early October, 1972," he said. But his plan to turn the files was postponed because he went to the hospital.

He said that before putting them in the fire he opened one of the files and after reading the first cable he thumbed through the other cables in the file, which appeared to be duplicates of the first and "I did not absorb the subject matter of the correspondence and do not today, of my own knowledge, know what it was."

Mr. Gray said he later lied to Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen, denying that he had ever received the papers from Mr. Dean, and a week after that told Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., an old friend and a Watergate committee member, that

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Gray Says He Warned Nixon Of Attempts to 'Use' FBI, CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

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Gen. Walters gave a second-hand version of Mr. Gray's talk, saying that Mr. Gray told the President that the Watergate investigation would lead quite high, and that he should fire those responsible.

Gen. Walters said he concluded, from what Mr. Gray told him of the talk, that Mr. Nixon had been warned that something was amiss on the White House staff and that he should do something to correct it.

Mr. Gray said that when he met with Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Dean on June 28:

"Mr. Ehrlichman said something very close to John has something that he wants to turn over to you," he recalled. He said Dean told him two white manila legal size folders contained "copies of sensitive and classified papers of a political nature that Howard Hunt had been working on."

"He said that they have national security implications and overtones have absolutely nothing to do with Watergate and have no bearing on the Watergate investigation whatsoever," he added. "Either Mr. Dean or Mr. Ehrlichman said that these files should not be allowed to confuse or muddy the issues in the Watergate case."

Mr. Gray said he took the files home, put them on a closet shelf under his shirts, then brought them to his office and into his personal safe two or three weeks later.

At the best of my recollection, I removed the files to my home in Stonington, Conn., in late September or early October, 1972," he said. But his plan to turn the files was postponed because he went to the hospital.

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Senator Is Said to Turn Over Army Spying Data to Paris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn., has turned over to three Senate committees documentary evidence that U.S. Army intelligence units in West Germany spied on supporters of Democratic presidential candidate Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., and other American civilians, Senate sources said today.

The sources said that an investigator on Sen. Weicker's staff, during a trip to West Germany in June, collected evidence of wiretapping, photographic surveillance, infiltration and the opening of mail carried out by U.S. Army intelligence units.

One target of the operation was a group in Berlin called Concerned Americans, a 1972 McGovern campaign organization, the sources said.

Rep. Weicker's investigator also learned that the spy group was a widespread intelligence operation aimed at Americans, particularly those in contact with German sources.

The Defense Department no immediate comment reports.

Yesterday, the West government announced bugged private citizens' request of its American, and French allies. But current spokesman said official investigation turns evidence that the U.S. counterintelligence service out illegal wiretapping.

The statement follows paper reports that the U.S. used illegal phone taps to identify Germans, reportedly encouraged among U.S. troops.

Rep. Weicker, a member Senate Watergate committee turned over the live findings to the Senate Services Committee, the gale committee investigate campaign practices at Senate Constitutional Rights committee.

The subcommittee, he Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., who also is chairman, Watergate panel, issued this week of widespread spying conducted by US forces intelligence.

The subcommittee can what it called the Army's extensive surveillance during the explosive of the 1960s. It said such surveillance violated First Amendment rights of free speech and thought and was not a valid military target.

Sen. Ervin said that, at 33 other senators, he is studying legislation to monitor monitoring of civilian activities by military agencies.

Melvin R. Laird, former secretary of defense, among December, 1970, that it was ending its surveillance operations aimed at civilians, was disclosed that a new political agenda, including views of Congress, had been the military's targets.

Army May Investigate

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (AP).—The U.S. Army may investigate U.S. authorities in West Germany concerning the spying allegations.

But a spokesman for the mission indicated that the would investigate the claim said:

"It is our policy not to comment on such allegations. Documents are in the hands of the Army. When they are released, the Army will investigate the allegations."

Rebozo's Ban Gets Subpoena

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Senate Watergate committee has subpoenaed records counts at a Florida bank chief officer of which chief Nixon's close friend, G. (Bebe) Rebozo, a bar for acknowledged yesterday.

Thomas H. Wacker, chairman of the Key Biscayne Bank & Co., asserted in Miami records will show "that the bank nor Mr. Rebozo involved in any improper activity."

Members and staff said the Senate committee say what type of information sought by the subpoenaed records. "We might that the subpoena connection with reports campaign funds."

In a statement, Mr. W observed that "no direct been subpoenaed nor representative of the federal government announced or threatened that any of the laundered funds were through the bank."

Stennis Planning Hearings on CIA 'False-Face' Role

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., said today he will conduct hearings on the CIA this fall and propose new controls to prohibit "false-face" agency operations within the United States.

Sen. Stennis said that, after the hearings and intensive study, he may find that only a few changes are needed in the CIA. He said he is "no reformer" but wants the agency to be effective in what Congress created it to do.

"I would fix it clearly where they couldn't get off into this false-face stuff and crowbars and burglary tools and all, operating in the

Space Rescue Being Readied for Skylab-2

Mission Continuing; Spacewalk Delayed

HOUSTON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—The agency ground teams prepared today for a possible rescue mission and also rescheduled the Skylab-2 crew's first spacewalk to their research station orbiting the earth for Monday.

The Apollo ferry ship that took the astronauts to the lab was hit with its second fire in a steering rocket yesterday, but officials said the ship was in "minimum flyable condition" and the crew could return home as planned next week.

In "Excellent Shape" Dr. Garriott, the crew's medic, reported the astronauts were "in excellent shape" and had taken more medication. The pilots were struck early in the mission with motion sickness due to adaptation to weightlessness.

The rescue mission was ordered by for launching in case any other trouble develops. The next rescue spacecraft could be launched in Sept. 5 and, for time being, space officials said the full 56-day mission will continue.

Mission control told the crew their first spacewalk previously put off Saturday was postponed to Monday. Ground engineers said the astronauts will be able to beam back television pictures of the crippled rockets on the side of Apollo's service module.

The first of four sets of steering rockets on the side of the service module was shut off last Saturday because of leaking oxidizer which makes rocket fuel burn. The second set developed the same problem yesterday and became unusable. The leak was stopped, but it meant isolating a unit from the other rockets.

Rockets Not Needed

Space officials said the leaking rockets would not be needed to save a safe passage home, and USA rejected the idea of returning the pilots this weekend.

However, Christopher C. Kraft, director of the Johnson Space Center, said that "just to be on the safe side, we have started preparation of a vehicle at the Cape on accelerated basis so we would have a rescue vehicle available should that become necessary."

The orders for "around-the-clock" emergency preparations were dispatched to the Cape's main Space Center. William Schneider, director of the flight program office, said that decision to launch the rescue probably would not be made until Aug. 27.

"There's a pretty good possibility we will get the full mission," Mr. Schneider said.

Six Die as 9-Inch Downpour Floods New Jersey Areas

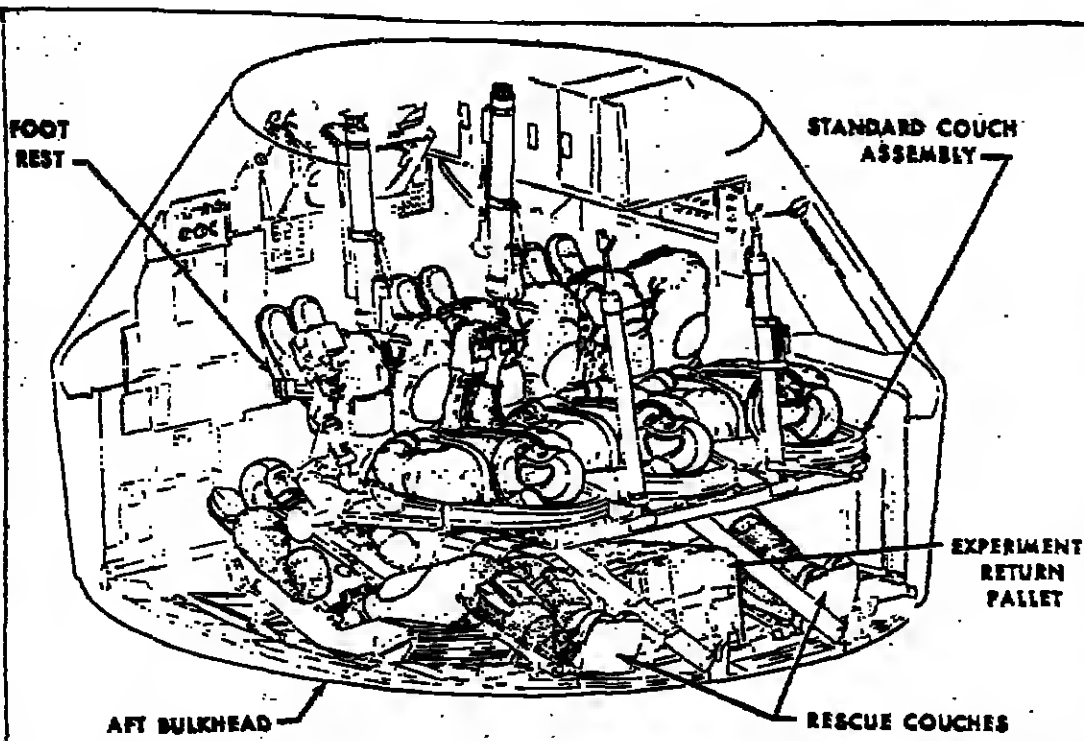
NORTH PLAINFIELD, N.J., Aug. 3 (AP)—Nine inches of rain and heavy flooding caused at least six deaths, millions of dollars of damage and scattered stillie yesterday throughout heavily populated northern New Jersey.

National Guardsmen evacuated out 1,000 residents of this area during the night, state police trooped against possible looting and a 7:30 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew was imposed in North Plainfield, the hardest-hit town in the state.

State of emergency was declared here and in neighboring areas as tons of water cascaded down from the Watchung Mountains into the two municipalities.

Several persons were reported missing. The waters carried cars, trucks and furniture through streets, and scores of overturned vehicles littered the north part of the state today.

In New York City, 2.5 inches of rain early yesterday knocked thousands of telephones in downtown Manhattan, interrupted



SKYLAB RESCUE SHIP—An artist's conception shows the cutaway of the rescue vehicle for the Skylab missions. The modified command module is designed to accommodate both the three rescued Skylab team members and the two-man rescue vehicle crew. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration released the sketch Thursday in the event emergency procedures must be used to return the Skylab crew to earth.

As Chamber Rushes to Adjourn House Approves Alaska Oil Pipeline

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT)—The House voted yesterday to shield a trans-Alaska oil pipeline project from further court challenges on environmental issues.

The action was a major defeat for environmentalists who have for three years waged a legal battle against the project. [The key vote to protect the project from additional court tests was followed today by House passage, by a vote of 356 to 60, of the pipeline bill. This vote, the Associated Press reported, followed 10 hours of debate on environmentalists' protests about the danger of oil spills on land and in coastal waters.]

The House bill would authorize the licensing of the \$2.5-billion, 788-mile pipeline from Alaska's North Slope oil fields to the ice-free Port of Valdez on the Gulf of Alaska.

Interior's Role

Hoping to continue their challenge through the courts, environmentalists yesterday sought to strip the House bill of a provision declaring that the Interior Department's environmental impact statement on the trans-Alaska pipeline satisfied the requirements of the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act.

This, in effect, would immunize the project from further court challenges on the strictly environmental issue of whether the 1969 law had been complied with by the Interior Department.

The move to strip the immunization section from the bill failed, on a vote of 221 to 198. A similar immunization provision was approved by the Senate in passing an almost identical pipeline bill on July 17.

But critics of the pipeline say they will continue the fight through the courts on constitutional grounds. [Principal backers of the pipeline said today that major disagreements between both houses of Congress still stand in the way of enactment of the legislation, the AP reported.]

"I don't look for a long drawn-out conference, but there are important differences," Rep. John Melcher, D., Mont., said. "The broad range of the Senate bill, affecting all types of rights-of-way on public lands, flies in the face of the House bill."

Other Legislation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (NYT)—In other action before Congress' August recess begins tomorrow:

• The Senate Armed Services Committee today approved a defense weapons budget \$1.5 billion below the Pentagon's request, but replaced money destined earlier to be slashed from the Trident missile submarine program. The Trident was saved by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., who reversed an earlier accidental proxy vote against it.

• The committee approved a \$20.4-billion overall weapons budget—the same total voted by the House on Tuesday.

• The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday recessed until September its sessions on President Nixon's trade bill. The administration had hoped to have the bill passed by the House, or at least approved by the committee, before major trade negotiations scheduled to begin in Tokyo in mid-September. Congress will be recessed until Sept. 5.

• President Nixon signed legislation expanding health benefits available to veterans and their families, halting the measure as a "constructive compromise" that fits into his tight federal budget.

The bill, signed in brief Oval Office ceremonies, is a slimmed-down version of legislation Mr. Nixon vetoed last October on the grounds that it was too costly and a poor approach to expanding medical care.

• The House and Senate today gave final approval to a bill to increase the federal minimum wage from \$1.60 an hour to \$2 immediately and \$2.20 next year, but Republicans predicted that Mr. Nixon will veto it as inflationary and as a threat to employment of youthful and marginal workers.

The bill would also add seven million workers to those under the minimum wage law. It now covers 44.9 million workers.

• The House sent to the White House a highway bill which would gradually open up the Highway Trust Fund to expenditures on mass transit. The House vote on the bill was 382 to 34.

The three-year, \$20-billion highway bill had been stalled for 10 weeks while Senate-House conferees debated whether trust funds could be spent on rail transit lines.

Word of a possible presidential pocket veto had threatened to further delay action on the bill until after the recess. But Rep. Jim Wright, D., Texas, the conference chairman, said he had been assured by Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar that President Nixon would sign the bill.

Caracas, E. Berlin Ties

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Venezuela yesterday announced the establishment of diplomatic relations with East Germany.

Letter to Stockholders Is Assailed Jews in California Angered by Oil Firm's Backing of Arabs

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3—Southern California's Jewish community expressed anger and shock yesterday at 300,000 letters sent out by the Standard Oil Co. of California urging stockholders and employees to support "the aspirations of the Arab people" in their quest for peace in the Middle East.

Reactions ranged from calls for clarification of the letter's intent to some militant groups' demands for a boycott of Standard Oil Co. products and destruction of the company's credit cards.

Despite the outrage expressed by Jewish organizations, a Standard Oil Co. spokesman yesterday defended the letter.

"Our letter to shareholders is a perfectly proper activity," the spokesman said.

Indeed, it is a responsibility to bring to the attention of our shareholders and employees the crude oil supply situation in the United States which dictates the import of crude oil from the Middle East in increasing quantities in the years ahead.

"Our Viewpoint"

"We are making our viewpoint known concerning the importance of Middle East oil to the United States and the necessity for peace and stability in that part of the world."

The Standard Oil Co. call for the United States to "build up and enhance our relations with the Arab people" sent immediate shock waves through the Jewish community.

"The letter seems to call for an unwarranted and irresponsible interference with stated

American foreign policy objectives in the Middle East," said Edward Sanders, the president of the Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles, which represents 500 organizations.

Mr. Sanders said the implications of the July 26 letter sent out by Otto M. Miller, the board chairman of Standard Oil, "can only interfere with the government's stated objectives, rather than promote them."

"The letter raises serious ethical and moral questions as to the utilization of a vast, profit-making organization to influence American foreign policy."

Mr. Sanders called on Mr. Miller to explain the implications of the failure to mention Israel in the letter.

Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., also expressed reservations about the letter, stating that the policy suggested "is counterproductive to peace."

Sen. Tunney added that the

U.S. energy crisis does not necessarily require a change in Mideast policy. "We cannot solve our fuel crisis by selling out Israel," he said.

Zev Yaroslavsky, 24, the executive director of the 3,500-member Southern California Council for Soviet Jewry, charged that the letter was an effort to get the American people to "exchange Jewish blood for Arab oil."

© Los Angeles Times.

Prime Sacrifice By Mayor Daley

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (UPI)—In better days, Mayor Richard Daley would treat important visitors to a feast of fine Midwestern prime rib of beef or filet mignon.

But in quiet testimony to the beef shortage, the mayor will serve fish to Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka and about 200 businessmen and city officials at a luncheon today.

U.S. Social Security Chief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—President Nixon has chosen James B. Cardwell, 50, a civil servant with almost 30 years in government, to be social security commissioner.

U.S. Faces the Latest Crisis: A Critical Toilet Shortage

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—First gasoline, then beef, and now the toilet shortage is on in America. The shortage may delay the occupancy of the upper floors in the new Standard Oil building in Chicago, according to the contractor. And home builders, too, are feeling the toilet crunch.

"Toilets are impossible to get," Lynn Krause, president of the Chicago Home Builders Association, said yesterday. "They're just not available."

A spokesman for one toilet manufacturer said his company is trying to keep up with orders.

"We're at full capacity in both of our plants and we plan to open a new pottery plant in Texas," said James Harff, director of public affairs for Kohler Plumbing Fixtures.

"The entire plumbing industry is faced with a tremendous demand caused by the recent housing construction boom," he said.

Mr. Harff said the demand is the major factor in the toilet shortage, but a strike at American Standard, Inc., one of the nation's largest suppliers of plumbing fixtures, has not helped matters. The strike is two months old and no agreement is in sight.

Although the housing boom is expected to slow down in early 1979, Mr. Harff said a change in consumer attitudes toward bathrooms will keep demand relatively high.

"People want bigger bathrooms and more of them," he said. "A lot of men want two sinks in the bathroom, one for themselves and one for their wives."

The bathroom is now considered a major room in the house, he said.

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Asahi Pentax cameras and Takumar lenses are guaranteed quality products of Asahi Optical Co., Ltd., Japan.

Obituaries

William Swingle, 81, Ex-Head Of Foreign Trade Unit in U.S.

CENTREVILLE, Mass., Aug. 3 (UPI).—William S. Swingle, 81, a director and former president of the National Foreign Trade Council, died yesterday at his home after a long illness.

Mr. Swingle joined the council, a private, non-profit organization of U.S. companies engaged in trade abroad, as a vice-president in 1938. He served as vice-chairman from 1943 to 1945 and as executive vice-president from 1947 to 1950. In 1950, he was named president and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1962.

For 13 years, he was the director of the Foreign Department and manager of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau of the National Association of Credit Men. He also served on the faculties of Columbia and New York Universities as a lecturer.

Ismail Bin Dato

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Acting Prime Minister Ismail Bin Dato Abdul Rahman, 57, died last night, the Malaysian government announced. Tun Ismail also was the interior minister. A newspaper said he died of heart failure, but there was no official confirmation of the cause of death. A spokesman said that Prime Minister Abdul

Razak, who is in Ottawa for the British Commonwealth Conference, has been notified.

Ralph M. Hower

BOSTON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Ralph M. Hower, 69, professor emeritus of business administration at Harvard Business School, died yesterday at Massachusetts General Hospital.

Mr. Hower, a native of Salina, Kan., was a consultant to a number of firms on organization, management and executive training and helped the University of Navarra, Spain, set up a business school.

He had been on the Harvard faculty for 43 years, retiring in 1970.

Shadrach Woods

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Shadrach Woods, 50, an architect and urban planner once associated with the noted architect Le Corbusier, died Tuesday at his home here.

Mr. Woods was a professor of architecture at the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University.

In 1955, with George Candilis, also of the Le Corbusier office, and Alexis Josic, he founded the firm of Candilis-Josic-Woods.



WINGS DOWN UNDER—Helicopter lifting a WW II Wirraway high over Perth, Australia. It was the first time the old plane had been airborne in 15 years, moving from a technical college to an air force center where it will be restored in an aviation museum.

Allende Orders Army to End Chile Transportation Strike

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 3 (UPI).—President Salvador Allende today ordered the army to restore strikebound bus and taxi service.

Mr. Allende named Gen. Herman Brady, director of the army war college, as manager of the striking companies and gave him full authority to get the vehicles back on the street.

Owners of about 4,000 buses and taxis garaged their vehicles at midnight in many major cities to join a nationwide truckers' strike against Mr. Allende's transportation policy.

State-owned buses and several hundred private buses operated in Santiago today, but with extraordinary delays due to overcrowding. Gasoline was rationed to two gallons an automobile.

The Land Transport Federation, which includes taxi and minibuses, went on strike last night after President Allende rejected an ultimatum that he fire Jaime Fayovich, the under secretary of transportation. The federation accused Mr. Fayovich of brutality in employing riot police to requisition 1,000 of 45,000 strikebound trucks.

Uranium-238 Breakthrough Made in U.S.

Energy for Fission 1,000 Times Less

TROY, N.Y., Aug. 3 (UPI).—Researchers at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute said today that they have developed a method of inducing nuclear fission in uranium-238 at neutron-energy levels a thousand times lower than levels previously used.

The experiment may have important implications for the creation of new heavy elements, according to two of the researchers, Robert C. Block and Robert W. Hockenberry.

Uranium-238 normally is fissionable when particles in its nucleus are bombarded by a stream of neutrons at energy levels of at least 700,000 electron volts.

However, in the experiment performed on the RPI electron linear accelerator, fission occurred at the much lower level of 700 electron volts.

Theory Confirmed
The experiment confirmed a theory of nuclear structure advanced in 1967 by a Soviet physicist, V. M. Strutinsky. Until then, nuclear particles were thought to exist in a relatively deep region in the nucleus called a potential well, which is surrounded by a potential barrier.

Mr. Strutinsky revised the picture to include a second, shallower, potential well, having its own barrier, outside the first well. The RPI experiment, the scientists here say, fits the picture of a double potential well. Basically, the RPI results provide an experimental base for theories concerning the forces that bind particles in the nucleus of a heavy element.

As the basic knowledge of nuclear forces becomes more complete, it becomes a solid foundation from which scientists can project theoretical structures of super-heavy, so-called transuranic elements, which have not yet been created.

U.K., Doctors Report on 12-Year Study

Earlier Puberty in Girls May Be Reversing

LONDON, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—The trend for girls to reach puberty at an increasingly early age may have halted in Britain or even been reversed, two researchers reported today.

A 12-year study of girls entering the University College of Swansea, Wales, suggests the turning point occurred in girls born about 1948.

Writing in the British Medical Journal, Dr. T.G. Dunn and Dr. D.P. Roberts, a geneticist, noted that the age of menarche (the start of the menstrual function) had been thought to be falling steadily in Europe

and North America during the last 100 years.

Calculations made in the mid-1950s indicated that the age dropped by three to four months a decade.

"It seemed to us to be highly unlikely that this diminution would continue indefinitely," the doctors said. Their study at the university, where more than 2,400 girls were questioned, confirmed that there, at least, the downward trend has halted.

At its lowest point, recorded in 1964, girls were reaching menarche at a mean age of just under 12 1/2 years.

But the mean-age level has risen to 13 years nine months in 1970.

The two researchers urge further surveys to establish whether the trend has changed. They said their admittedly tentative findings were supported by an unpublished study in London area.

They said the findings were also compatible with other studies which indicated the trend was coming to a halt in United States and northern Europe, but not in Eastern Europe.

Justice Department Opens New Inquiry Into Kent State

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The Justice Department has begun a new investigation into the 1970 fatal shooting of four Kent State University students and may empanel a federal grand jury to conduct an inquiry into the confrontation with Ohio National Guardsmen.

Assistant Attorney General J. Stanley Pottinger, chief of the Civil Rights Division of the department, said federal authorities will "use investigative techniques and pursue areas of inquiry that I am not satisfied we have fully exhausted."

His announcement was a turnabout from the administration's position on Kent State as recently as May 26, when presidential counsel Leonard Garment wrote student leaders that "the answer on convening a federal grand jury is negative."

Although the FBI established probable cause for the filing of criminal charges against Guardsmen who fired their weapons during a demonstration against the entry of American troops into Cambodia in May, 1970, former Attorney General John N. Mili-

chell decided against launching a grand jury probe.

Mr. Pottinger said today that while he believes that decision "reflects integrity and probity," it was a "close prosecutive judgment" that requires review.

Made Personal Review
He said that on the basis of a personal monthlong review of the Kent State file, he recommended to Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson that the case be reopened.

Mr. Richardson said his decision rested solely on "the need to exhaust every potential for acquiring facts relating to this tragedy."

"This does not mean that we have reason to believe that the prior decision to discontinue active investigation was wrong or [was] made for improper reasons; nor does it mean that we think the additional inquiry is likely to lead to different prosecutive judgments," Mr. Richardson said.

Under questioning by newsmen, Mr. Pottinger persistently refused to say whether the Justice Department had uncovered new evidence in the case.

"I cannot speculate on any new evidence we may or may not have," he said.

However, he said the decision to reopen the case was influenced, in part, by a number of events that he believed had occurred since Mitchell's decision. These include, he said, civil suits brought by parents of three of the victims, congressional inquiries, student petitions, lobbying by the academic community, increased pressure for reform of National Guard procedures and continual inquiries by the press.

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Parisians Not Fast Decline in Quality of Life

By William L. Claiborne

PARIS, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Three of every five Parisians find life in the French capital less bearable than three years ago, according to a study in the ecological magazine *Sauvage*.

The 500 persons questioned in a Sofres poll said most were bothered by air and transportation problems. Seventy-five percent said the jams made their life difficult. Fifty-seven percent said exhaust fumes and from cars bothered them.

Dissatisfaction also was caused by crowded public transport and noise caused by traffic.

Eighteen percent said they felt that life was better than three years ago, a poll said. Twenty-two percent said they found change or had no opinion.

French Speaks Raid Missions in Brussels, Bern

By William L. Claiborne

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—A group of about 20 militant French-speaking leftist organization from the region of Switzerland remain in control of the Swiss Embassy today several hours after it was peacefully assaulted.

The intruders belong to "Beller" (Ram) youth wing of the Rassemblement Jurassien (Assembly).

The group is dedicated to the creation of a separate canton for the French-speaking Jura, which is currently part of mainly German-speaking Switzerland.

Parade with the occupiers of the Swiss Embassy here, a group of five French-speaking and 29 Swiss occupied the Swiss Embassy in Bern, until forced by police.

The group—25 men and women—banded over a statement accusing the Belgian government of "linguistic and economic oppression" and saying the French-speaking Walloons in Belgium would no longer live "under the constraint imposed by their will."

Travelers Give EEC Food for Thought

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Travelers from the nine-nation European Economic Community are to get a bonus from the non-market authorities, have proposed that all food taken from one country to other should be exempted from customs duties.

Among the products are baby foods, candies and everyone will be able to \$25 worth across a frontier. Officials admit that the nations had been delayed by eight on their part but it is an attempt to give a "human face."

Athens Releases Mrs. Tsouderou

ATHENS, Aug. 3 (AP).—Virginia Tsouderou, daughter of a former Greek premier, was released from a military prison today after being held incommunicado for 127 days.

Mrs. Tsouderou, 46, an American-trained sociologist, said she was freed without conditions. She reportedly was arrested in connection with student unrest at Athens University.

The government today also released former Minister of Defense Petros Gavarialis, 72, who was held for two months in a military police camp in connection with the abortive navy coup in May.

Ivory Coast Sentences
ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Seven Ivory Coast military officers were sentenced to death here early Wednesday and four more were jailed for life on charges of plotting to overthrow President Felix Houphouët-Boigny. Two others received 15 and 20-year prison sentences.

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Operation Imposed by Doctor

Forced-Sterilization Issue Tirs Town in Southern U.S.

By Nancy Hicks

AIKEN, S.C. (NYT).—Marietta Williams, 20 years old and single, is 20 years old and single. She wasn't always sterile. Last month she gave birth to a baby—her third child—and the next day her Fallopian tubes were snipped and tied. The operation was performed by the one doctor in town who was willing to deliver babies for women such as Mrs. Williams who are on welfare. Dr. Charles Pierce does so under one condition—that mothers of three children receiving Medicaid be sterilized to receive his help. He is doing so, he has said, to help reduce the welfare rolls.

Not Only Case
Mrs. Williams said he threatened to take her to court if she did not sign the surgical consent form before delivery, so she did. Here is not the only case in Aiken; it's not the only one in the South. In fact, it is the third nation to be disclosed in recent months in which involuntary sterilization was systematically performed on poor black women. The disclosures are causing widespread outrage and have prompted the filing of lawsuits and the issuance by Caspar Weinberger, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, of new guidelines on involuntary sterilization.

All of this will not help Mrs. Williams, however. Her new baby has been sick since birth and is still hospitalized, dehydrated with an intestinal disorder that keeps him from retaining any oral nourishment. She is wondering about his future and her own.

"I wouldn't marry again. Who would want me, knowing I can't have any children?" she said. She is repeating a sentiment expressed over and over in this part of the country, where a woman's greatest gift is thought to be her fertility.

Getty 3d Ransom Cut at \$17 Million

FOME, Aug. 3 (AP).—A lawyer for the Getty family said last night that kidnappers last week demanded a ransom of \$17 million for the release of 16-year-old J. Paul Getty 3d.

The lawyer, Giovanni Iacovoni, said that the boy's divorced parents could not afford the sum and made a counteroffer, but the kidnappers turned it down. He said he would not reveal the counteroffer. Young Getty, grandson of the American oil billionaire for whom the family is named, disappeared here in 1972. The grandfather, 80, who lives in London, has refused to contribute toward a ransom, saying: "I have 14 other grandchildren and if I pay one penny now, then I'll have 14 kidnapped grandchildren." Police have said they are not convinced that the boy, known here as the "golden boy," was abducted.

African Newsmen Gets 18-Month Term

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—A Johannesburg journalist today was given an 18-month suspended sentence for attempting to publish an interview with the banned African leader Robert Sobukwe in the server, a London Sunday newspaper. Mr. Sobukwe, former leader of the banned Pan African Congress, is now living in restriction in Kimberley. As a banned person, he cannot be quoted in South Africa.

Patrick Lawrence, a 38-year-old reporter on the Star of Johannesburg, was charged under a Suppression of Communism act.



Mrs. Marietta Williams, 20, of Aiken, S.C., seen with two of her three children. She was sterilized by her doctor after giving birth to her third child about a month ago.

Naguib, Freed by Sadat, Tells Of His Overthrow by Nasser

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Aug. 3.—Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, the man who helped overthrow King Farouk in July, 1952, and became Egypt's first president, has given what is thought to be his first press interview since he was put under house arrest 18 years ago by the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, his successor in power. In the interview, which took place in Cairo and was published yesterday by the independent Beirut weekly Al Hawadess, Gen. Naguib said that he was ordered released in 1970 by President Anwar Sadat, who had restored

his salary and allowed him other benefits.

"But the orders for my release were delayed by the gang which was plotting against the president for two months until the president knew about the delay and ordered my release within an hour," he said.

Gen. Naguib was referring to former Egyptian Vice-President Aly Sabry, who was imprisoned by President Sadat for plotting against the regime in May, 1971.

U.S. Officers Reported
The general revealed that the United States twice offered to support him against Nasser, but said he rejected both offers, made during his 1953-1954 presidential tenure before Nasser toppled him.

Syria Is Reported Ousting Russians, Asking Hanoi Aid

BEIRUT, Aug. 3 (UPI).—President Hafez Assad of Syria has decided to replace Soviet military and technical experts with experts from North Vietnam, the Beirut newspaper Al Hayat said today.

It said that the "sudden" decision was made after the failure of talks in Damascus last month between high-ranking Syrian officials and Andrei P. Krilenco, a member of the 16-man Soviet Politburo, and after the Soviet Union secretly shipped \$1 billion worth of modern weapons to Iraq and South Yemen.

The Syrian decision will be followed by other steps dealing with Soviet-Syrian relations, the newspaper said.

The report said: "Al Hayat has learned that Soviet-Syrian relations are passing through a delicate and sensitive stage. A decree was issued by President Hafez Assad calling for the replacement of Soviet technicians and military experts by experts from North Vietnam."

The report was issued about a month after Syria's defense minister visited North Vietnam, reportedly to seek experts on guerrilla warfare and ground-air defenses, especially the Soviet-made SAM missiles.

Seattle to Provide Free Bus Service

SEATTLE, Aug. 3 (AP).—In hopes that motorists will leave their polluting cars at home and take the bus, Seattle plans to provide one year of free transit service on routes through the downtown business district. The program will cost the city \$64,000 for the year and will start Sept. 5 unless a hitch develops.

"This has never been tried before," Mayor Wes Uhlman said after yesterday's unanimous action by the City Council's Transportation Committee. Formal approval by the full council on Monday is considered certain.

Belgian Mirage Crashes
LESSINES, Belgium, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—A Belgian Air Force Mirage jet crashed into a field near this southwest town yesterday. The pilot bailed out safely, military sources said.

5 Cholera Cases Found in Europe

GENEVA, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Five cases of cholera have now been reported in Europe following visits by tourists to Tunisia, a World Health Organization spokesman said here today.

In Britain, a husband and wife had the disease, he said, and two cases were reported in Sweden. All four victims had been to Tunisia, where there is a cholera outbreak. Another case was reported in France, he added.

By July 24, Tunisia had reported 60 cholera cases and 16 deaths. Mauritania reported 25 cases and five deaths by July 25. The highest figures were from Upper Volta, where there had been 697 cases and 189 deaths up to June 11.

Danish Grandmaster Wins Chess Match

GRENA, Denmark, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen today won the Nordic chess championships here.

Mr. Larsen drew with fellow countryman Bo Jacobson in the 11th and last game and scored totally nine out of 11 possible points. Reiki Westerinen and P. Fortinham of Finland and Leif Ovegard and Terje Wibe of Norway shared second place with eight points.

Dispute With Nasser
He said that his main dispute with Nasser was over his own advocacy of a speedy establishment of a parliamentary democratic system in Egypt. "I tried hard to forestall a military dictatorship," Gen. Naguib said.

The general, now 71, said that President Sadat had treated him well. "He granted me a diplomatic passport and reinstated my salary. And there is also the human touch."

President Sadat was a member of the Revolution Command Council under Gen. Naguib and also played a part in the overthrow of King Farouk. Gen. Naguib said the last time he saw President Nasser was on Nov. 14, 1954, "one hour before I was put under house arrest."

Jesuit General Plans To Visit Cuba on Trip

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 3 (AP).—The Rev. Pedro Arrupe, superior general of the Jesuit order, will go to Cuba later this month during a visit to Latin America, Jesuit headquarters said yesterday.

The Spanish-born priest will be the highest official of the Roman Catholic Church to visit the island since Fidel Castro seized power 14 years ago. The official purpose of the visit is for Father Arrupe to meet with the 27 Jesuits living there. But sources said the Jesuit leader had not ruled out a meeting with Cuban government officials.

Indian Aide Sees Better Ties to China

Says Peking Attitude Is 'More Affable'

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The Indian government said today that China had shown "some indications" of its desire to establish normal relations with India.

Surendra Pal Singh, minister of state for external affairs, told members of Parliament that, although there were "no clear-cut indications," there was reason to hope for a normalizing of relations. The relations between the two neighbors have been strained since their 1962 border conflict.

Mr. Singh said that among the positive indications were the halt in Chinese propaganda against India along the Himalayan border response to India's Republic Day reception in Peking in January this year by a high Chinese official for the first time since 1962, official posting of a senior diplomat as the head of the Chinese mission in New Delhi after a gap of 18 months and increasing cooperation between the two countries at the United Nations.

"The social behavior of the Chinese has undergone some change," he said. "They are not very cordial but they are more affable."

Mr. Singh said that in the near future it might be possible to open a dialogue with Peking.

However, the minister acknowledged that China had taken certain "negative" political positions against India, such as opposition to a detente between India and Pakistan, refusal to recognize Bangladesh, support for the military build-up of Iran and hostility to the India-Soviet friendship treaty of August, 1971.

"The whole thing is very complicated," he said. "We are hoping this negative factor will be sidetracked and the positive factor taken note of."

The minister also said there was a border problem to be solved resulting from the "illegal occupation" of 14,000 square miles of Indian territory in Kashmir that the Chinese seized during the 1962 war.

Plight of Belgian Forces Shows Armies Do Not Move on Stomachs

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The Belgian Army fears it will be immobilized as a result of a refusal by the country's oil companies to accept a government contract for six months' supply of gasoline.

A contract tender to supply 18 million liters of gas to the army has been ignored by the oil companies, who are protesting the government's refusal to allow them to raise all gasoline prices.

Although the Belgian forces have substantial reserves, the oil companies' attitude has caused the government considerable embarrassment.

A further public invitation for tender will be made later this month. If there is still no response, supplies may have to be imported. Belgian forces serving under NATO command reportedly are not affected.

N. Korea Spurns Suggestion That 'North' Exists

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AP).—North Korea spurned today a suggestion for sending an invitation to something the North says does not exist.

Yesterday, a report from Seoul said that South Korea, for the first time in its quarter-century history, was inviting sports officials from North Korea, Mongolia and North Vietnam to attend a course for volleyball coaches in Seoul Aug. 10-20.

Today, North Korea denounced the invitation, which it said was addressed to the "North Korean Volleyball Association," which never existed.

It added: "As everyone knows, there is no organization called 'North Korean Volleyball Association' in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We have only the Volleyball Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

"The whole thing is very complicated," he said. "We are hoping this negative factor will be sidetracked and the positive factor taken note of."

The minister also said there was a border problem to be solved resulting from the "illegal occupation" of 14,000 square miles of Indian territory in Kashmir that the Chinese seized during the 1962 war.

Mystery Blast Kills American

PARIS, Aug. 3 (AP).—A young Cuban-American was killed by an explosion in his hotel room near Paris yesterday apparently while handling explosives. The police identified the dead man as Juan Felipe de la Cruz, 28, born in Cuba but carrying an American passport and living in Hialeah, Fla.

The owner of the Oasis hotel at Avrainville, about 15 miles south of Paris, said Mr. de la Cruz arrived there three days ago and had made frequent trips to Paris in a car he had rented in Spain.

Cyprus Leader Rejects Grivas Ransom Demand

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Aug. 3 (UPI).—President Makarios today rejected and then refused all further comment on a five-point ransom demand by the kidnappers of Justice Minister Christakis Vakis.

Archbishop Makarios, in a statement, "categorically" rejected the demand and said he would "not even discuss it" because "giving in to blackmail cultivates a climate of anarchy and encourages resorts to jungle law."

The ransom demand was circulated in leaflet form yesterday by guerrillas who want immediate union with Greece.

It sought general amnesty for political prisoners as one of the five conditions for the release of Mr. Vakis, who was taken from his home by masked gunmen one week ago.

The leaflets, addressed to Archbishop Makarios, were signed by Gen. George Grivas, leader of the guerrilla fight for Enosis (union with Greece). About 50 Grivas followers are currently in Cyprus jails.

3-Month Price Freeze Is Approved in Italy

ROME, Aug. 3 (UPI).—The Chamber of Deputies gave final approval Wednesday to a three-month price freeze on 21 staple food items. The freeze was sought by the new center-left government of Premier Mariano Rumor to fight inflation.

The freeze, part of a package proposed by the 16-day-old government, would hold to the July 16 level the prices of fresh and frozen food, olive and vegetable oils, beer, wine and mineral water, soaps, bottled gas, grain, corn, butter and feed.

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Gubelin owes it to the reputation of the house to carry only fine watches from its own factory and the best-known Swiss watchmakers. And these go out the door unless they safeguard perfect time.

But Gubelin also owes it to the reputation of the house to make some very different watches. Not that they keep any less accurate time; they don't. But timekeeping is not their sole or even their main function. And it's these watches—timepieces and jewelry in one—that have made Gubelin famous, particularly among people to whom a minute or two and a franc or two are secondary.

The reason is simple: Gubelin is one of the very few jewelers who also have a watch factory of their own. And anyone who wants to produce a truly new watch these days must get together at one table a highly qualified staff of watchmakers and of jewelry designers.

For Gubelin this is an every-day affair, taken as much for granted as the endless procession of

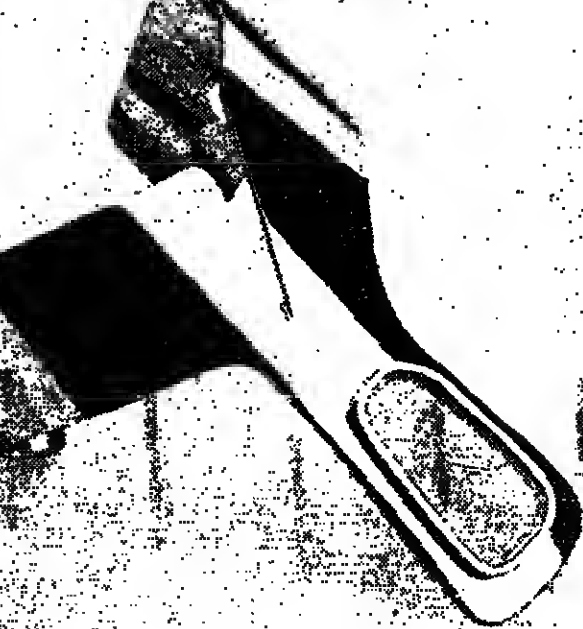
design awards. The most recent, the Golden Rose of 1972, went to a bracelet watch called, from its appearance, the so-called watch.

Bracelet watches are a synthesis of bracelet and wristwatch that eliminates the most delicate part of the watch—the strap. They are available in various versions for ladies and gentlemen.

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The duocorda watch by designer Kurt Flory is available in platinum-plated silver at \$Fr. 580.- and in yellow gold. Only from Gubelin, of course, and only for people who dare to be ahead of their time.



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Dialogue With Japan

Although the communiqué summing up the talks between President Nixon and Premier Tanaka of Japan has the ambiguity usual in such documents, Mr. Tanaka's visit should help to establish a more healthy relationship between the two countries.

The President went out of his way to try to correct the impression his administration has so often given of downgrading Japan's importance in world affairs. Citing Japan as "a great world power," he promised support for a wider Japanese role both in the United Nations and in a proposed triangular relationship with Western Europe. The communiqué recognized Japan's contribution to reducing the United States trade deficit—for which Mr. Tanaka has paid a heavy political price at home—and administration officials took pains to assure the Japanese that recent curbs on U.S. soybean and other exports to their country might soon be lifted.

The priority which both countries assign to energy problems was reflected in agreements to examine, with other consuming nations, arrangements for oil-sharing in an emergency and to study the possibility of constructing a uranium-enrichment plant

in the United States to supply Japan's expanding nuclear power industry. However, moving from study to active cooperation in this vital field will require a degree of mutual understanding that has too often been absent in the past.

The most significant aspect of the premier's visit is the opportunity it has given him to explain the Japanese viewpoint directly to the administration and to a wider American audience while at the same time gaining first-hand impressions of the conditions that influence the United States. The success of the new Japanese-American partnership will depend in large measure on the expansion of this kind of dialogue at many levels. It will also be affected by the firmness with which Americans renounce the residue of racism that emerged at the Watergate hearings while Mr. Tanaka was still in Washington. Attorney John J. Wilson's characterization of Sen. Inouye as "that little Jap" was not only an unpardonable insult to the senator from Hawaii and his colleagues but a singularly untimely expression of an attitude that continues to poison this country's domestic life and foreign relations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Builder of the Wall

For Walter Ulbricht, to be a Communist was to be loyal to the Soviet Union and to develop the satellite state which calls itself the German Democratic Republic precisely along the lines Moscow desired, regardless of the moral and economic costs to the Germans involved.

Epitome of the Stalinist apparatus, he will go down in German history as the man whose slavish execution of Moscow policy ended the unity of the German state and the German nation and undid the historic achievement of Bismarck in the 19th century.

Even his opponents must grant that Ulbricht did achieve major successes. The East Germany he leaves behind is, on a per capita basis, one of the world's major industrial powers and the richest country in

the Soviet bloc. It has won recognition from West Germany and from many other states and was recently voted membership in the United Nations. But these successes became possible only after the Berlin wall was built, and the people of East Germany were prevented from voting with their feet—prisoners behind the wall despite their abhorrence for the system of bondage that Ulbricht created. Thousands have been killed or wounded while trying to escape, but the vast majority of East Germans have accepted the loss of alternatives and resigned themselves to making the best of their bad situation. Ulbricht's death is a reminder that nothing is eternal in this dynamic world, and that the Berlin wall—and the oppression it stands for—will some day pass as has the man who ordered it built.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The Ovambo Boycott

The successful boycott by the Ovambo electorate of their rigged local elections maintains the reputation of this stiff-necked people for dogged opposition to South African bullying. Reducing the elections to a farce will not deter the South Africans from installing an unopposed "Ovambo independence party" in office. They support this party because it broadly accepts their plan for an Ovambo Bantustan in South West Africa. In the immediate future, the Ovambos will be ruled by the people they rejected, just as the victory of the anti-apartheid Labor party in the 1969 Colored people's election was negated and the pro-government party put into office. But the Africans are not giving in and that is what matters.

—From the Times (London).

Makarios and Grivas

Archbishop Makarios is now reaping the fruits of his former comradeship-in-terror with General Grivas and his destruction of the constitutional rights of the Turkish minority in 1963. Makarios, aware of the sympathy for Grivas in the police, the Cyprus National Guard (with Greek mainland officers) and the Greek Army battalion stationed in Cyprus, is fighting him mainly with a new security force personally loyal to himself. The Cyprus Communists are solidly behind Makarios and so is Russia. Although Makarios is largely responsible for this tangled situation, the Greek government has now rightly backed him against Grivas who is, by a whisker, the worse of the two evils.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

France's Force de Frappe

France's nuclear potential has been developed at enormous cost. It has already consumed some 80,000 million marks at the expense of social progress and, for that matter, of conventional armament.

Yet the French are still trailing hopelessly behind the United States and the Soviet Union. By 1980, they will at best have reached the stage Britain has already achieved with American assistance.

Even if they succeed in miniaturizing their nuclear capacity, they will, by 1975, pack thirty megatons of nuclear punch, as opposed to the United States' 30,000 and the Soviet Union's 25,000 megatons.

What is more, the range of their missiles and strategic bombers is too small to represent a serious threat to a possible enemy.

Richard Nixon Quarantined

Whatever the outcome of this constitutional battle, it is already obvious that the Watergate affair is decisive for all democracies because it is a stunning blow to their tendency to absolute power. Democracies, for the past twenty years, have shown a tendency to evolve toward an imbalance among powers, to the benefit of the executive branch. There comes a time in this evolution when it can be said that a political system plunges into discretionary authoritarianism, as we French did in 1958.

Elections still take place, but controls by the electorate are neutralized in invisible ways. Nixon, in turn, wanted the American to take the plunge, but he underrated the ability to respond or insinuations and of men.

—Jean-François Revel in L'Express (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

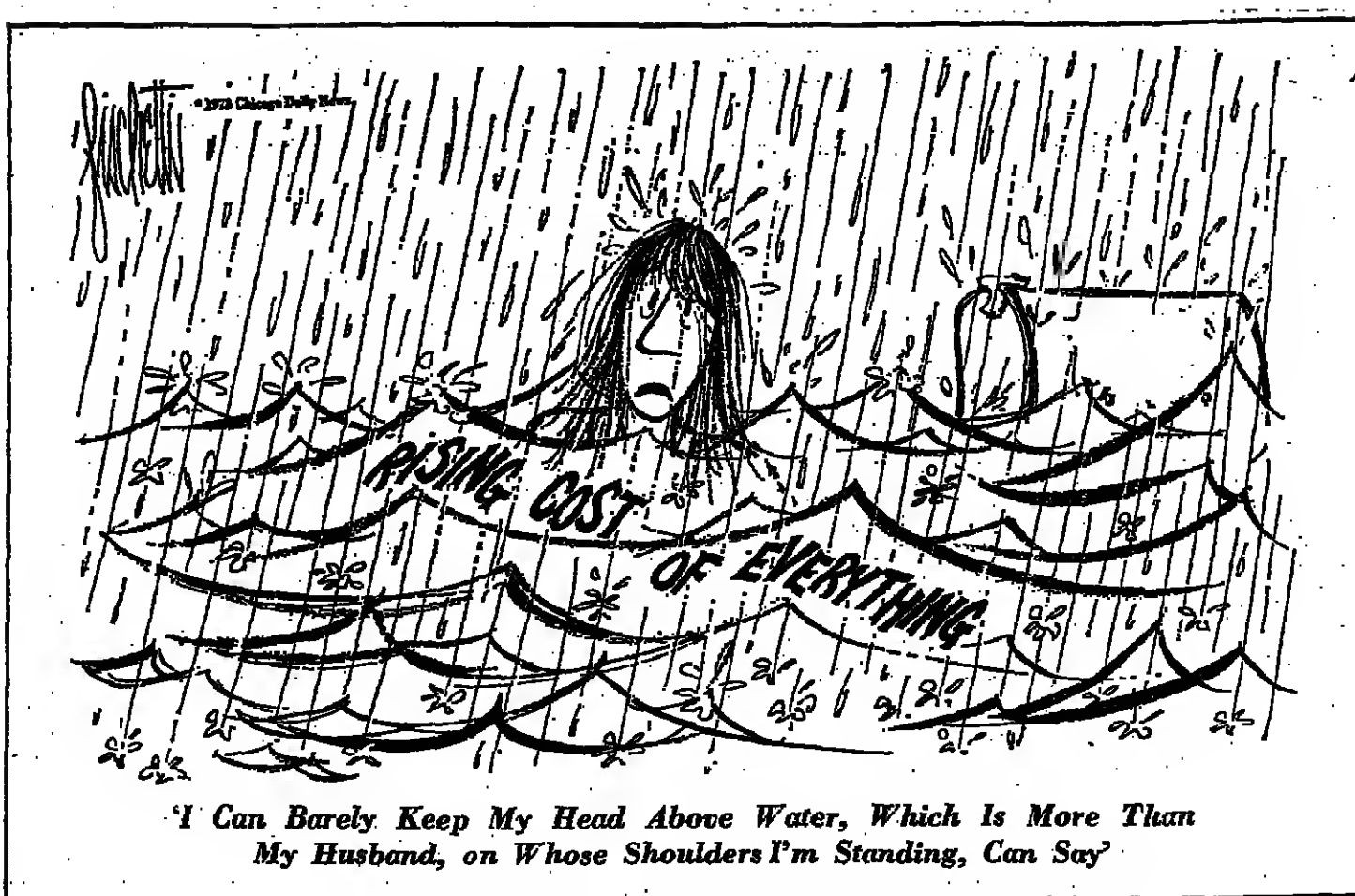
August 4, 1898

PONCE—The Spanish citizens who fled from Ponce on the arrival of the Americans are returning, and are among the loudest shouting "Viva los Americanos." They are apparently in earnest, but the Puerto Ricans mistrust them. People from San Juan arriving at Ponce assert that a large majority of the citizens of the capital will welcome American annexation.

Fifty Years Ago

August 4, 1923

SAN FRANCISCO—President Warren G. Harding passed away suddenly last night shortly after seven o'clock, in the presence of Mrs. Harding, two nurses and his personal physician, after every hope had been held out for his recovery. A tremor shook the President's body and he fell back on the pillows. Mrs. Harding summoned the doctor, but when he arrived the President was beyond aid.



'I Can Barely Keep My Head Above Water, Which Is More Than My Husband, on Whose Shoulders I'm Standing, Can Say'

Watergate Without End

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—As an investigating unit, the Senate Watergate committee is like an octopus who can only catch a pop fly when the ball is about to hit him on the head. Yet, week after week, the committee keeps coming up with spectacular new finds. How come?

The answer lies in the nature of the Nixon White House. The President drew around him men who competed furiously to do his bidding or advance his interest. They not only committed horrors, they also mistreated and hated each other so much that they could not cooperate in hiding the evidence from even the most inept gumshoes.

Consider first the astonishing record of committee disclosures. Last week, the committee surfaced an explosive White House memorandum on the administration's secret dealings with ITT. That document alone implicates the President, the Vice-President and several former cabinet members in dubious, and in some cases, criminal actions.

Before that, the committee stumbled upon the fact that the President had kept secret tapes of his conversations and phone calls. Prior to that, the committee walked into the administration's "enemy list."

President's Shadow

Behind all of these developments, there is the shadow of the President himself. Mr. Nixon's approach to the presidency is unique because of its self-conscious character. He moves like a man playing a part in history. He refers unthinkingly to "historic decisions for peace" and "my time on the great world stage."

The other side of that coin is that Mr. Nixon sees his political opponents not merely as men belonging to another party. To him they are connected with beliefs or interests inimical to the national destiny and way of life. They are enemies, out to get him.

Mr. Nixon's original White House staff was built in conformity with those instincts. At its heart, the man closest to him was the principal figure in last week's Watergate hearings, former White House chief of staff Bob Haldeman.

Mr. Haldeman quite simply whittled Mr. Nixon. It is well known that, apart from toting endlessly for the President at the office, his one hobby was showing home movies of himself with Mr. Nixon. In his prepared testimony, he spoke of Mr. Nixon as one of "America's greatest presidents" and called his own service for the President "the high point of my life."

Mr. Haldeman would stop at nothing in working to baffle those who were against Mr. Nixon. Testimony last week showed that, months after the election, he personally tried to make public a rumor that Sen. George McGovern had sired an illegitimate child.

Government had sired an illegitimate child.

Apart from having this attitude himself, Haldeman tried to enforce it upon everybody else working for the President. Privately around the White House he was known as "Himmeler"—a reference to Hitler's chief of police. Even in official memos, he was called the "ford high executioner."

Poisonous Acrimony

The inner atmosphere of the administration, not surprisingly, was one of poisonous acrimony. Feuding among such principal figures as Haldeman, special counsel Charles Colson, counsel John Dean, Attorney General

John Mitchell and chief domestic aide John Ehrlichman was constant and almost random in its pattern. All of the big disclosures have come as a result.

The ITT memo was written by Colson in an evident effort to knock out the nomination of Richard Kleindienst to be Mitchell's chosen successor as attorney general. The enemies list was surfaced by Dean as part of a campaign to get Colson who had been particularly critical of Dean's testimony in the Watergate hearings. The tapes came to light because a Haldeman subordinate, Alexander Butterfield, was not trusted enough to be told that their existence was supposed to be kept from the committee.

Finding new information in these circumstances is as easy as shooting fish in a barrel. Far from running dry as so many have repeatedly predicted, the Watergate investigation will probably continue to yield more sensational disclosures.

For Watergate is not, as Mr. Nixon has recently been saying, just about "small, vicious, murky, unimportant things." It is about Mr. Nixon's whole mode of operation, his system of government. That is why it has been so hard to put a stopper on the scandal and why the President's authority continues to ebb.

Progress on Japan

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has made good progress in his meetings here with Premier Tanaka of Japan in removing the serious misunderstandings of the last couple of years in the relations between Washington and Tokyo.

The communiqué published at the end of their talks here seemed a little thin and vague, and Tanaka's visit was overwhelmed by the Watergate hearings, but it dealt with fundamental principles in the relations between the United States and Japan, and, in the end, these will probably endure long after Nixon and Tanaka have retired and the Watergate is forgotten.

In his efforts to find accommodations with the Soviet Union and China and his equally urgent problem of dealing with America's trade and monetary crises, Nixon made bold and dramatic moves that troubled and even startled Japan.

His trip to Peking, his concentration on new arrangements with Moscow, his protectionist moves to defend the dollar and American trade, his restrictions on exports of soybeans to Japan and Henry Kissinger's speech on the priority of U.S. relations with Europe all created a fundamental problem in this nation's relations with the Japanese.

Misunderstandings

Fortunately, the meeting here in the last few days between Nixon and Tanaka, though very little was made of it in the press, helped remove these misunderstandings and this is an achievement that should not be underestimated.

The major nations of the world are now on the verge of an extraordinary and even historic experiment. They are still acting on their nationalistic interests, economic and military. They are still suspicious of one another. Accordingly, they are still spending far more than they can afford.

of on military arms—the world cost of armies and arms is now running at the record rate of over \$220 billion a year—but at the same time they are now talking for the first time of a cooperative economic and monetary system and the control of military arms.

They are just at the beginning of it. They are confronted by major disagreements, mutual fears and distracting domestic political problems. But almost for the first time, they are beginning to realize that no nation can solve the problems of trade, money, pollution, disease, drugs, safe international transportation, or national defense without some understanding of common action to deal with common world problems.

Important Visits

All this has been obvious to thoughtful people for a very long time, but the problems of money, trade and military arms have recently been left mainly to the technicians, who have been negotiating in the past without any clear political agreement by the leaders of governments about their common goals or common political objectives.

This is why the visits with Nixon recently of Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, Tanaka of Japan, Heath of Britain, Pompidou of France, Brandt of West Germany, the Shah of Iran and Prime Minister Whitlam of Australia are so important. These visits don't decide much, but at last the leaders of governments are talking about the coming shape of the world, and they are talking about revolutionary new ideas.

For example, the agenda of the world leaders now includes the possibility of cooperation between the United States and Japan on sharing the oil resources of the Middle East; the possibility of developing the oil and gas resources of Siberia by the United States, Japan and the Western

European nations for distribution to the continental United States and industrial Western Europe; the production of nuclear energy for Japanese electrical power in the United States, and the limitation of resources for military arms to raise the standard of living not only in the advanced nations but to help the hungry and overpopulated nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

What is remarkable about all this is that the political leaders of all the major nations seem to be in trouble at home, but at the same time they seem to sense that this is one of those moments in history when there is at least a chance to achieve a better life for their peoples and even a new and more sensible order in the world.

Nixon is overwhelmed by Watergate, inflation and rising prices. Pompidou of France is troubled by the rise of the left and he is apparently in ill health. Brezhnev is in trouble with Russia's endemic agricultural problem and what he regards as the tyranny of freedom; Tanaka is just beginning to discover that the problems of prosperity in Japan are even more complicated than the problems of adversity, and China is in a race with time and the leadership of a passing generation.

Something Hopeful

Nevertheless, despite all these personal and national problems in the world of politics, something new and hopeful is happening in the world, or at least is being discussed in these meetings between the leaders of the major nations.

Paradoxically, almost all of them are in deep trouble politically or personally, and yet their consolation seems to be that they may just have a chance on the world scene to overcome their disappointments and failures at home.

In his toast to Tanaka in the White House the other evening, Nixon said that he and the premier were "total friends and cooperators in working for peace." And then he added, not being able to forget Watergate, "so let others spend their time on small, vicious, murky, unimportant little things. We will spend our time building a better world."

It was an unfortunate, awkward and unnecessary comparison, but Nixon sounds homeless and almost friendless now, and the world is obviously his consolation.

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LONDON THEATER

A Splendid Week for Aunt Edna at Jr. and Sr. Vics

By John Walker

LONDON, Aug. 3 (UPI)—Sir Terence Rattigan once personified the audience he wrote for as Aunt Edna, a middle-aged, middle-class, impeccably respectable lady living in a genteel small hotel. Not easily pleased and distrustful of experiment, she favored well made plays and had been held in respect, he said, by the greatest playwrights for the last 2,000 years.

Well, it has been a splendid week for Aunt Edna, thanks to

the National Theatre in both its senior and junior departments. Not only has the Young Vic, in the middle of its season of Beckett and Osborne, revived "French Without Tears," the very amusing play by her favorite nephew, Sir Terence himself, but, at the Old Vic, there is a new play just for her, Peter Shaffer's "Equus."

Aunt Edna will find "Equus" a little daring, for she won't have seen the experiments in staging and performance by any fringe theater groups. There is a boy who worships horses and is naked for most of the second

act and a girl who likes boys and takes off her clothes, too, and much talk of madness and sanity and the difficulty of distinguishing one from the other (something Aunt Edna has never found a problem).

Safe Play

But dear old Auntie has always enjoyed being slightly shocked, providing she never feels endangered, and "Equus" is a very safe play. Although it appears to be dealing with matters that run counter to the ac-

cepted views of society, it does so in such a theatrical manner, so self-contained, all precisely explained and tied up in a neat parcel with a pretty ribbon around it, that Aunt Edna knows she can lie back and enjoy her frisson, that she is not expected to take it too seriously, no more than she would Ronald Laing's theories of madness in a Reader's Digest condensed version.

"Equus" is a glossy psychological thriller, cleverly staged by John Dexter in an amphitheater, suggesting both a medical lecture hall and a primitive arena, well told and

stunningly acted by Alec McCowen as a doubting psychiatrist and by a brilliant young actor, Peter Firth, as his patient. Both performances transcend the play; each actor's passion carries immense conviction, set as it is within Mr. Dexter's cool frame, so that momentarily you forget the play is hokum—high-class hokum, but hokum nevertheless.

It attempts to explain a story Mr. Shaffer once heard, of a boy who put out the eyes of some horses. Alan Strang (Peter Firth), who has blinded six horses, comes as a patient to Martin Dysart (Alec McCowen), a psychiatrist with his own problems. "Normality is a murderous nonexisting phantom and I am its priest," he says, seeing his function as cutting from people "pieces of individuality repugnant to this society."

The boy, repressed from childhood (Mr. Shaffer has equipped him with caricature parents) turns out to have invented an ersatz religion of his own, with horses as the embodiment of the godhead. Dysart, admiring a passion he cannot feel, cures him, knowing that he is thus destroying the boy's individuality. All this, for Aunt Edna's benefit, is spelled out in great detail in a long redundant speech at the end, beautifully delivered by Mr. McCowen.

The play's falsity is emphasized by its method of dramatic flashback. Only the fervor of Mr. Firth's performance makes the boy seem more than a type. The psychiatrist emerges as the only human figure in the play—although there are some splendid anthropomorphic horses—even though Mr. Shaffer loads the scales against him, making him impotent both physically and spiritually.

While the boy represents one of the play's theses—that the



Peter Firth as Alan Strang, Nicholas Clay as Dysart in "Equus."

act of worship is an essential part of life—the psychiatrist expounds the other, even more dubious point, that "You have to get your own pain," that it is through suffering that individuality comes. I remain unconvinced.

At the Theatre Upstairs, Michael Abensetts, with "Sweet Talk," is the latest black writer to work in the narrow limits of domestic drama, displaying a gift for words greater than for construction. His two acts could come from two different plays and one of them needs rewriting.

It opens as embittered comedy, with elicit exchanges between husband (Allister Bain) and wife (Mona Hammond) and, too late, attempts to explore the relationship between the couple. It is in the tradition of proletarian drama with blacks substituting for the working class. The occasional anti-white turn the play takes seems an irrelevance since the situation owes nothing to a racial situation but stems from the defects of the husband's personality. As the wife, Mona Hammond, in a not very sympathetic role, is, as usual, superb. Stephen Frears directs.

With their long hair and slouching stances and classical accents, none of the men achieved the appearance of prewar privileged youth, although Andrew Robertson, Gavin Reed, and Ian Charleson give good comedy performances. Mel Martin was splendidly in period as the

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Hamburg State Opera, its first season under the direction of August Everding, is scheduled Mozart's "Don Giovanni" for its first new production of the season (Sept. 29), in staging by Götz Friedrich, designed by Toni Büssinger, conducted by Horst Stein, and with Ben Weikl in the title part. Other new productions planned are German premiere of Sylvano Buisson's "Lorenzaccio," Strauss "Elektra" (a co-production with the Paris Opera) conducted by Karl Böhm, Prokofiev's "Rom and Juliet" with choreography by John Neumeier, Verdi's "Falstaff" Schoenberg's "Moses and Aaron" and "Der Willehalm."

Students of the summer term of the Institute for Advanced Musical Studies at Crans, Switzerland, will give a marathon concert, Aug. 4 beginning at 4 p.m. in the Théâtre de Beaulieu in Lausanne. The opening part of the concert will be devoted to chamber works, among them a Chavé Toccata for percussive instruments, the Vivaldi Concerto for four violins and Bach's two violins, and a work by composition student, Steve Day. After a dinner break, the orchestra will play works by Weber, Mendelssohn, Mozart and Tchaikovsky—including the Mozart St. Anton Concertante for wind instruments and the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto with Christine Froux, a pupil in the course of Franz Liszt, as soloist. Pay raised at 2 Swiss francs a ticket will go to a Swiss scholarship fund.

The principal event of the Royal Ballet's 1973-74 season will be a new three-act work by Kenneth MacMillan based on a novel "Mao's Last Days" and using music by Massenet (although not from his opera on the same story). The premiere is scheduled for March 7. The London season opens Oct. 10 with the first performance by the company, Jerome Robbins' "In the Night" first done by the New York City Ballet in 1970. The company will visit the United States next spring, opening May 7 at the New York Metropolitan with MacMillan's production of "The Sleeping Beauty," and on May 2 at the Kennedy Center in Washington. Meanwhile, negotiations are going on with the New York City Ballet for exchanges of dancers, productions and a possible visit to Covent Garden in the New York company in 1974.

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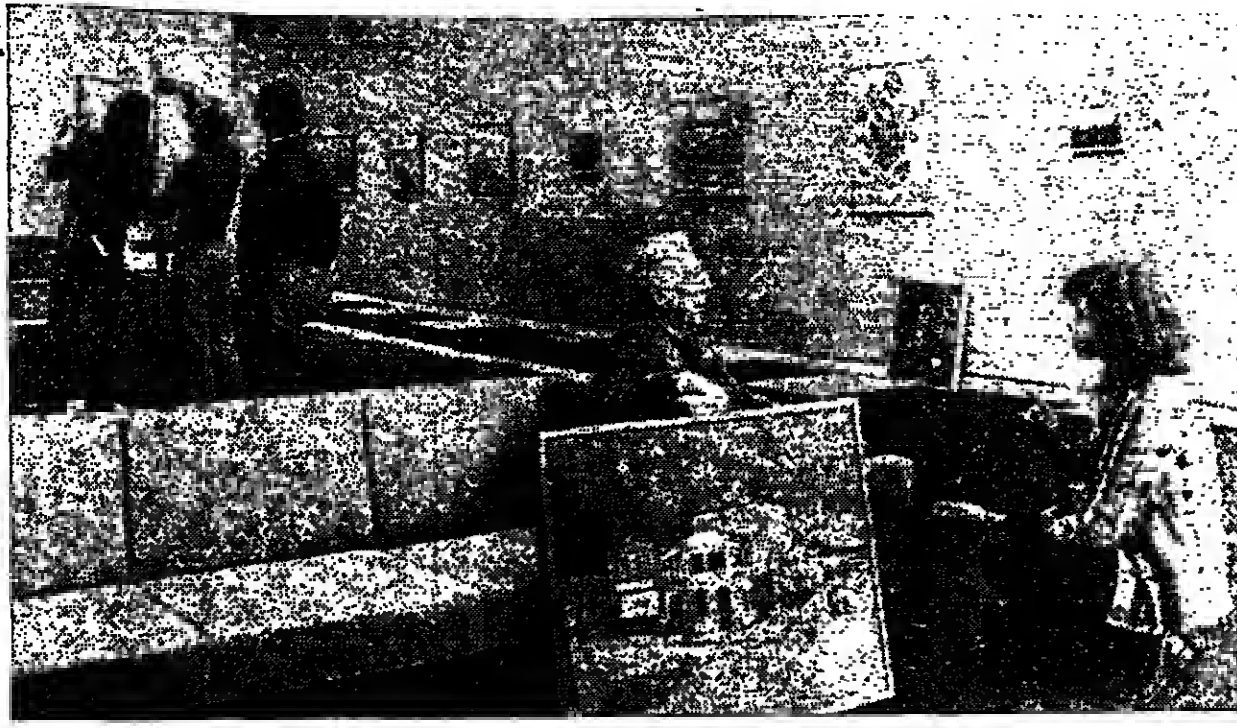
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AMSTERDAM A Look at the New Van Gogh Museum

By Paul Kemmeris

AMSTERDAM (REUTERS).—Every day at 10 a.m., Vincent van Gogh's "Self-Portrait" is displayed in the new Van Gogh Museum, which has been built on the site of the artist's birthplace. The museum, which is the largest in the world devoted to a single artist, opened to the public in June.

Dr. Vincent van Gogh, nephew of the painter, supervising the installation of paintings at the museum.



breaking, for example, a group of young Amsterdam artists dragged in a 9-foot-high ear, commemorating Van Gogh's sacrifice of his own ear, saying that the state could make better use of the \$3.3-million building costs by helping struggling artists.

Mr. Rietveld's design drew fire for imposing a glass and gray stone box on Amsterdam's traditional red-brick Museum Square.

and for providing gigantic walls for Van Gogh's usually small canvases.

The museum was dubbed a museum intended to ensure the romantic image of the artist for all time. At the same time, the value of devoting a major museum to a single painter was questioned.

Museum officials believe that the technical criticism was due

to the experimental character of the project and that it will melt now that the museum is alive.

At the same time, some critics, the museum director, charge that the one-man show charges, saying that Van Gogh's many-sided personality offers tremendous variety.

He does not deny that the museum could turn into a cult center. Van Gogh is extremely

popular since he wrote so many letters and people know a lot about him, he says.

But for Van Gogh's nephew, who remembers his mother's early struggles to get his uncle's work displayed and who edited and published the letters, the whole object of his life has been to make the artist known. The museum represents the summation of this work.

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EMILY GENAUER: Inside the Modern Galleries of the Vatican

ROME.—Nothing quite prepares you for the experience of coming on paintings and sculpture by 600 contemporary artists displayed not only in the Vatican but in galleries adjoining the Sistine Chapel.

Admiration for Henry Moore, Jacques Lipchitz, Paul Klee, Ben Shahn, Jack Levine, Vasily Kandinsky, Abraham Rattner, Max Weber, Rufino Tamayo, John Sloan, Francis Bacon may be boundless but it is still shocking to find them displayed a wall away from Michelangelo.

Actually, in many cases, it is several walls away since the collection fills 66 galleries, once the Borgia Apartment. The rooms have soaring ceilings, great sculptured mantels, frescoes by the 15th-century Pinturicchio, which, as a matter of fact, coexist most attractively with the 20th-century

tenants, perhaps even better than some of the 20th-century works coexist with each other.

The Quality
One could hardly expect a collection of 600 works to be of uniformly excellent quality. The Vatican has had to rely entirely on gifts, from artists, collectors, dealers and others moved by the Pope's idea of a modern museum on its premises.

Some of the omissions or representations are startling. Picasso, for instance, is seen only in two plates. Bala and Piccini, futurists who count among Italy's most celebrated 20th-century talents, are represented by two very early and quite insignificant post-impressionist portraits. A third-rate Otto Dix canvas is at hand, plus several Bernard Buffet's which look the more vulgar for being in this art-rich, hallowed location. Italians are,

predictably, far more generously represented than the artists of any other country. But Italian art has, frankly, not been notably rich for the past two or three decades. One tires quickly of those never more than boring artists of the '30s and '40s: Carrà, Casorati, Gagli, Pirandello, Emilio Greco, Gutuso (although the latter serves to underscore how little political attitudes have governed selections, a fact witnessed also by the inclusion of work by Siqueiros, Rivera, Léger, Matisse, among others).

The number of artists represented by explicitly religious works is fairly large. Giacomo Manzù, who executed the great Vatican doors some 20 years ago and is best known in the United States for his sculptured figures of cardinals, is seen in a small chapel for which he designed sculpture, candelabra, even furniture. A small room given al-

most entirely to works by Chagall is religious even in the strictest sense (the pieces are variations of the Crucifixion). The American Rice Lebrun is represented by one of his own splendid late Crucifixions. So is Abraham Rattner. Enzor, the Belgian forerunner of surrealism, is seen in a major work among many in the world would count one of its treasures. Roussel, Dali, Barlach, Munch are also present.

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THE ART MARKET: A Measure of Modern Taste

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Aug. 3 (REUTERS).—Sotheby's sales of pottery and metalwork from the ancient Near East, the ancient classical world and the Islamic world East offer an opportunity to gauge changing Western tastes in objects of archaeological interest.

On Monday, the trend was away from dull tones and tiny objects toward expressiveness and color.

Metalwork in this respect seems doomed, commercially speaking, particularly Islamic metalwork. Unless a major piece comes up for sale, in which case museums may compete for it, prices remain low. A good example was provided by a big cylindrical metal mortar with everted rim and two lion-head handles with loops drawn through the lion's mouths. It was listed in the catalogue as 14th to 15th century but was, in fact, made a hundred years earlier. The dull blackish green patina made it an impossible object for a bright, modern interior, a consideration which weighs heavily with collectors. It was knocked down at £160, the maximum such pieces will now fetch. In fairness, it should be added that some recent re-engraving appeared to have altered the initial design, making the piece less desirable. In spite of its comparative rarity—it was not just an "Islamic" mortar, a loose description that doesn't mean very much, but more precisely an object of a style typical of the Diyabekir area, in Southeastern Anatolia—there was little competition for it.

Another factor that tends to keep prices down is the disturbance of high-quality fakes that have been reaching the Western markets in the past three or four years. The green patina, and even the beautiful red oxidation that characterizes excavated Persian bronzes—long thought to be a guarantee of authenticity—no longer hold secrets for forgers. The only recourse is epigraphy. Forgers have not yet mastered the niceties of the ancient scripts and above all the

subtleties of medieval eulogistic titles or even benedictory wishes. Even if they can imitate the difficult angular scripts of 12th-century Eastern Iran, they get their lines garbled. But the average, or even the collector, can hardly be expected to become a trained paleographer and therefore he slides away from a field full of traps and snares.

One may wonder whether Islamic metalwork is not about to suffer the same fate as bronzes from Luristan, the mountainous province of Western Iran which has yielded thousands of strange and sometimes wonderful bronzes dating from the third millennium BC through the 7th-6th century BC. These bronzes have indeed hundreds of forgers to try their luck.

How low Luristan bronzes have sunk could be judged Monday from the few lots that were included in the sale. Two nice, very early, highly stylized human forms shaped as flat discs of bronze, somewhat reminiscent of the Cycladic alabaster figurines, were knocked down at £18. A large disc with a rectangular base attached to it, in perfect condition and with beautiful patina, brought only £28. This is exactly what they are worth on the market, although they were genuine. The existence of large numbers of almost perfect fakes have put off potential collectors. Nowadays fakes concerning provenance or authenticity are not appreciated.

A final hopeless category, commercially speaking, is terracotta vessels from Iran. Ever since the sensational discoveries made south of the Caspian Sea in the late fifties, when hundreds of varied bold shapes in red and gray earthenware were recovered from tombs, imitators have been busy copying them. This is all the easier as the material—clay—is cheap and the art of potting still very much alive in villages. No wonder that a lot, including four vessels supposedly from this area, made only £60, followed by another lot of three, knocked down at £32. In both cases, I had doubts about at least one piece.

In contrast to these difficult categories are Egyptian antiquities and Southern Arabian sculpture—categories relatively free of problems and in tune with modern tastes. Southern Arabian sculpture in alabaster was not

discovered by archaeologists until after World War II. These human busts and faces and animals were produced some 3,000 years ago in what is now the Yemen.

Two human faces (12 centimeters high), made about the first century BC, fetched £170. Another lot, including two abstract fragments and a mask, styled in a way that strangely echoes Max Ernst's copper masks, went up to £210.

The expressive qualities of this sort of sculpture appeal to the modern eye and the fine texture of the alabaster enhances the appeal of the object. The patina which these objects take on is nearly always very fine in contrast to the dull patination of much of the metalwork.

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London Auction Houses Announce Soaring Turnover in Art Sales

LONDON, Aug. 3 (REUTERS).— Huge increases in fine art sales for the 1972-73 season were announced this week by the world's leading auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's of London.

"All the signs are that they will continue," a spokesman for Christie's said in London today.

Sotheby's, which owns Parkes-Barnett in New York, reports a turnover of \$71.7 million from fine art sales in London, New York, Los Angeles, Zurich and other centers. This is a 67.4 percent improvement on the \$42.8 million total sales in the 1971-72 season.

Christie's sales increased by 73.7 percent and totaled \$53.3 million compared with the previous season's \$30.7 million.

A Christie's spokesman said today: "The startling rise in prices has been influenced by the uneasy monetary situation throughout the world, a depressed stock market, corporate buying of works of art by London City institutions and even greater interest by Japanese collectors in impressionist pictures and prints and Oriental ceramics than in 1971-72."

He said Britain's entry into the Common Market, if anything, strengthened London's dominance of the international market because works of art belonging to foreign vendors were not subjected to value added tax.

Of the 393 sales held by Sotheby's during the season, the 283 sales held in New York and Los Angeles realized \$27.3 million (against \$12.2 million last season). The 480 sales held in London realized \$44.5 million (\$24 million in 1971-72) and the 38 at Sotheby's Belgravia \$3.4 million (\$1.6 million, 1971-72). Proceeds from sales in Zurich, which included a collection of ancient gold and silver coins consigned for auction by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, totaled \$8.5 million (\$1.9 million, 1971-72).

Christie's held 397 auctions, 71 more than in 1971-72. Sales in Geneva, Rome, Düsseldorf, Montreal, Sydney and Melbourne totaled \$25.8 million (\$1.7 million, 1971-72). Proceeds from sales of jewelry held in Geneva totaled \$3.8 million, an increase of 400 percent on the previous season's \$754,200.

A final hopeless category, commercially speaking, is terracotta vessels from Iran. Ever since the sensational discoveries made south of the Caspian Sea in the late fifties, when hundreds of varied bold shapes in red and gray earthenware were recovered from tombs, imitators have been busy copying them. This is all the easier as the material—clay—is cheap and the art of potting still very much alive in villages. No wonder that a lot, including four vessels supposedly from this area, made only £60, followed by another lot of three, knocked down at £32. In both cases, I had doubts about at least one piece.

In contrast to these difficult categories are Egyptian antiquities and Southern Arabian sculpture—categories relatively free of problems and in tune with modern tastes. Southern Arabian sculpture in alabaster was not

discovered by archaeologists until after World War II. These human busts and faces and animals were produced some 3,000 years ago in what is now the Yemen.

Two human faces (12 centimeters high), made about the first century BC, fetched £170. Another lot, including two abstract fragments and a mask, styled in a way that strangely echoes Max Ernst's copper masks, went up to £210.

The expressive qualities of this sort of sculpture appeal to the modern eye and the fine texture of the alabaster enhances the appeal of the object. The patina which these objects take on is nearly always very fine in contrast to the dull patination of much of the metalwork.

Zurich Season
The Zurich Opera opens its season Sept. 9 with a new staging of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," followed Sept. 15 with one of Strauss's "Capriccio," both under Ferdinand Leitner's musical direction. Hans-Peter Lehmann and Ekkehard Gröbler will stage and design the Wagner work, and Rudolf Steinboeck and Max Rothlisberger the Strauss. Other new productions planned for the season are Verdi's "Rigoletto" (Oct. 6), the Swiss premiere of Reinmann's "Melusine" (Jan. 12), two Puccini one-acters, "Il Trittico" and "Gianni Schicchi," staged by Tito Gobbi, Frank Martin's "Der Sturm," and Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

FRANCE-PARIS
The French Opera House, Grand Opéra, will open its season Sept. 15 with a new staging of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," followed Sept. 15 with one of Strauss's "Capriccio," both under Ferdinand Leitner's musical direction. Hans-Peter Lehmann and Ekkehard Gröbler will stage and design the Wagner work, and Rudolf Steinboeck and Max Rothlisberger the Strauss. Other new productions planned for the season are Verdi's "Rigoletto" (Oct. 6), the Swiss premiere of Reinmann's "Melusine" (Jan. 12), two Puccini one-acters, "Il Trittico" and "Gianni Schicchi," staged by Tito Gobbi, Frank Martin's "Der Sturm," and Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

ENGLAND-LONDON
The English National Opera will open its season Sept. 15 with a new staging of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," followed Sept. 15 with one of Strauss's "Capriccio," both under Ferdinand Leitner's musical direction. Hans-Peter Lehmann and Ekkehard Gröbler will stage and design the Wagner work, and Rudolf Steinboeck and Max Rothlisberger the Strauss. Other new productions planned for the season are Verdi's "Rigoletto" (Oct. 6), the Swiss premiere of Reinmann's "Melusine" (Jan. 12), two Puccini one-acters, "Il Trittico" and "Gianni Schicchi," staged by Tito Gobbi, Frank Martin's "Der Sturm," and Wagner's

Trading

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

**Shell Supplies
To Japanese
To Be Cut 10%****Move Will Only Affect
Non-Affiliated Firms**

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—Japan's petroleum industry was left undisturbed and uncertain today by news of a reduction in supplies of crude oil from the Royal Dutch/Shell group.

Shell Sekiyu, the group's chief Japanese subsidiary, notified all Japanese customers that it will cut 10 percent of its supplies of crude oil from the Royal Dutch/Shell group.

"This decision signals the end of an era for the Japanese petroleum industry," an official at one independent refinery said.

He was referring to the post-war period during which time Japan secured over 70 percent of its crude oil needs under long-term contracts with major international petroleum companies.

Japanese officials said other major suppliers are expected to soon follow Shell's cutback decision as a result of participation agreements with most Middle East nations. Under these pacts, the oil-producing countries are progressively increasing the share of their oil that they market directly rather than through the majors.

While the government and some industry circles have at times complained about Japan's high degree of reliance on foreign-owned oil companies, the local refining industry has been for the most part happy with the arrangement.

"In the past, Shell, Caltex, Exxon and the other really big international always scrupulously observed the terms of their contracts with us," an official at Kyodo Oil Co. said. "In this sense, the cutback announcement comes as quite a surprise, he commented."

An official at the Petroleum Association of Japan said that while Shell's decision could have been anticipated as a result of recent trends in the worldwide petroleum situation, it nonetheless was somewhat of a psychological shock.

A source at Mitsubishi Corp., a major trading company, said that the Japanese crude oil supply-demand situation is reasonably in balance at present. Refiners that are affected by Shell's cutback should not have too much trouble finding other sources of oil in the remainder of 1973. But the situation next year could be serious, he said.

Japanese officials said Shell advised its customers to seek oil directly from producing countries to make up for its reduction in supplies.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Occidental Said to Seek Japan Loans**

Occidental Petroleum Corp. has asked several major Japanese trading firms for loans totaling \$100 million. The funds reportedly would be used to develop oil resources in northern Peru where Occidental has found oil in commercial quantities. Mitsubishi Corp. officials say the request for loans was made in late July when Armand Hammer, Occidental chairman, visited Japan. They decline to identify the other trading firms involved, or to disclose their response to the loan request. Mr. Hammer reportedly proposed to sell one barrel of Peruvian oil to Japan for each dollar the Japanese lend Occidental. In March, the government-owned Japan Petroleum Development Corp. agreed to lend the Peruvian government \$300 million to help build an oil pipeline from the interior of the country, where the government-owned Petroperu has discovered oil. The coast Peru proposes to repay the loan by supplying about 60 million tons of oil to Japan. Occidental reportedly hopes to link its Peruvian oil fields to the government pipeline.

Canadian Profits Up Sharply

Profits of 106 early reporting Canadian companies soared to \$559.3 million in the second quarter, up 54 percent from the like 1972 period, according to a Wall Street Journal survey. A study in the first quarter showed 140 companies had earnings of \$578.8 million, up 37.1 percent from the corresponding 1972 quarter. For the first half, profits were slightly over \$1 billion, a 46 percent gain from the 1972 half. The profits surge was led by unusually large spurts by the forest products industry, mining companies and manufacturing concerns, reflecting higher demand and increased prices for most wood and paper products, minerals and manufactured products.

Sumitomo Metal Net, Dividend Rising

Sumitomo Metal Industries expects to report after-tax profits of 6 billion yen (about \$23.6 million) in the six months ending Sept. 30, a gain of 24 percent from the preceding half. The

company also expects to increase its dividend by 11 percent to 250 yen a share. Sales in the period are forecast to rise 19 percent to 380 billion yen. The completion of a new blast furnace is credited for the rise in both profits and sales. Crude steel output in the half is seen rising 13 percent to 7.3 million tons.

U.S. Airline Traffic Weak in July

July was the weakest month for U.S. airline traffic growth since mid-1971 when the industry was still in a severe recession. "It bordered on being a disaster," says one airline spokesman. Based on the passenger traffic results of those carriers reporting thus far, July traffic gains were substantially below expectations and well under the improvement shown in the first six months this year. Earlier indications of declining traffic growth had caused the carriers to go into the month with downgraded growth forecasts for the rest of the summer and all of this year, but the actual July experience was worse than expected. Among the so-called "Big Four" domestic carriers—United, Trans World, Eastern and American—there was almost no growth in July at all, their combined increase amounting to around 1 percent. For the first six months this year the trunk airlines had a combined traffic growth of 6.9 percent.

FAS Int'l Completes Bankruptcy

FAS International says it has successfully completed bankruptcy proceedings and as a result it will be discharged from obligations to pay some \$40 million of debt, thereby restoring its solvency. A referee has signed an order of confirmation of the arrangement with creditors in the proceedings and this will become final after a 10-day appeal period. As part of the arrangement, the firm's 3.8 million common shares now outstanding will undergo a reverse split on a 1-for-20 basis on Aug. 1. Of the 68,551 shares that will then be outstanding, some 19.5 percent will be owned by present shareholders, 60.7 percent by general creditors and 19.8 percent by holders of convertible subordinated debentures.

To Aid Consumer, Ease Money Squeeze**Nixon Proposes Overhaul of U.S. Banking**

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP).—The administration proposed today a sweeping overhaul of the nation's banking system which, officials said, will give the consumer a fair shake on both his loans and his savings and which will cushion the housing market from shoddy almost the entire brunt of tight money policy.

The administration proposed a series of revisions which it claims will better equip financial institutions to obtain funds during periods of monetary restraint as well as foster competition for consumer loans and deposits among the various types of financial institutions.

The President said that the proposed changes began with "one basic assumption: The public interest is generally better served by the free play of competitive forces than by the imposition of rigid and unnecessary regulation."

The proposals, which must be submitted to Congress, are based on a special presidential commission, which reported in late December after a year's study.

Deputy Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, explaining the proposed changes, said the timing is right because "we are in a period that could be classified at this moment as an interest rate crunch."

He described the proposed changes as "the first major restructuring of our financial system since 1965 without a crisis being present."

He said a major aim is to encourage deposits into banks and savings and loan institutions by lifting the interest rate ceilings.

He said that in a period of rising interest rates, people tend to invest in areas of the economy where they can get higher rates

of interest than banks and savings and loan institutions can provide.

The present ceiling on interest for savings accounts is from 5 to 5 1/4 percent. Investors, however, can get 8.5 percent interest on

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

**Dollar Fluctuates
On Technicalities**

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fluctuated indecisively on foreign exchange markets today, apparently responding to technical considerations in the absence of major news developments.

The U.S. currency closed at 2.3470 deutsche marks, up from 2.3380 yesterday. The gain occurred as the three-month European interest rate dropped to 11 1/4 from 8 5/8 percent a day earlier, and the corresponding Eurodollar rate gained to 11 1/3 from 11 3/8 percent.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar slipped to 2.8490 from 2.8525. Swiss franc three-month Eurodollar rates gained to 5 5/8 from 5 1/2 percent.

The pound lost against the dollar despite a rise in the Eurosterling rate to 14 3/4 percent from 14 5/8. A dealer said today's decline to \$2.5595 was due to yesterday's probable was due to pre-empting squaring of books.

Gold moved narrow, closing at \$118 at London and Zurich, down 50 and 25 cents, respectively.

London Interbank Rates

Aug. 3, 1973
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Sept. 15 per \$100: 2.3380, 2.3414, -3.73
Belg. fr. (98): 35.69, 35.62, -23.48
Deutsche mark: 2.331, 2.3478, -37.08
Euro franc: 5.34, 5.34, -28.58
Euro: 22.48, 22.5, -2.52
Fr. fr. (100): 4.15, 4.17, -2.52
Gr. dr. (100): 1.113, 1.108, -4.56
Guinea: 2.535, 2.57, -2.56
Israeli pound: 6.20, 6.21, -1.56
Scandinavian: 12.18, 12.2, -1.56
Lira (100): 57.5, 57.5, 0.00
Pasta: 54.745, 54.75, -5.67
Santitas: 12.18, 12.2, -1.56
Sw. krona: 4.875, 4.875, 0.00
Swiss franc: 2.849, 2.849, 0.00
Yen: 234.4, 234.4, 0.00

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smith-Sundt agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

At New York, N. Commercial.

BANKRUPTCY

Pursuant to a judgment dated August 1, 1973, the Commercial Court of and at Luxembourg has officially declared in state of bankruptcy the company "E.O.P. Corporation Société Anonyme" having its registered office at Luxembourg, 56 Boulevard Napoleon, and has fixed the date of the stoppage of payments at May 26, 1971.

The same judgment has appointed Mr. Marc Thill, Judge of the District Court of and at Luxembourg, Judge-Commissioner, and Messrs. Fernand Koster, Commercial Engineer, Maître Jacques Delvaux and Maître Pierre-Paul Schleimer, Counsellors-at-Law at Luxembourg, trustees.

It orders the creditors to file with the recorder of the Commercial Court at Luxembourg the declaration of their claims before Tuesday, August 21, 1973.

Friday, September 28, 1973, has been fixed at 3 p.m. for the closing of the official report concerning the verification of claims and Wednesday October 17, 1973, has been fixed at 9 a.m. for the debate of the disputes eventually resulting from this verification.

For True Certified Abstract.

For the Board of Trustees.

Maître Pierre-Paul Schleimer.

**Jobless Rate
In U.S. Edges
Lower to 4.7%****July Drop in Openings
Termed Insignificant**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (WP).—The U.S. unemployment rate dropped another notch last month, to 4.7 from 4.8 percent, the Labor Department said today.

The number of jobs in the economy declined a little, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, but the number of people seeking jobs declined a little more.

A continuing drop in the number of jobs would obviously be a cause for worry. The government has already reported that the economy went into a decided slowdown in the second quarter of this year.

But Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said the "small declines" in July were "not significant and not surprising after the enormous increases in June."

Mr. Stein said the July decline "is important primarily in tending to confirm that the decline from 5.0 to 4.8 percent between May and June was real and not a statistical aberration."

However, the department said that the unemployment rate for blacks and other minority workers increased sharply to 8.3 from 8.5 percent.

**Export Bookings
For U.S. Corn,
Soybeans Mount**

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The government reported sharply higher export bookings of corn and soybeans and a slight dip in wheat sales.

This closely watched weekly report, which was issued late yesterday, showed that exports of corn booked as of July 13 totaled 920 million bushels, compared with 841 million registered the week before. Total exports of corn for all 1973 aggregated some 12 billion bushels of 56 pounds each.

Soybean bookings rose to 508 million bushels from 474 million the week before. Exports of soybeans last year came to 485 million bushels of 60 pounds each.

As of July 13, wheat export bookings totaled 913 million bushels, or 3 million below the figure given for the week ended July 8. Last year, total wheat exports were 12 billion bushels of 60 pounds each.

Last week, Agriculture Department officials said the figures for July 6 contained some "air" or duplication of export bookings already reported.

Nevertheless, the trade was shocked because total wheat production this year was expected to be about 1.7 billion bushels, that for corn, 4.1 billion, and the soybean crop, some 1.4 billion bushels. Moreover, an earlier government report showed that supplies of these key commodities were unusually low.

German Reserves Rise

FRANKFURT, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—Germany's reserves rose 16 billion deutsche marks to 84.7 billion DM in the week ended July 31, the Bundesbank reported today.

U.S. Prime Rate Hits Record 9%

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—The minimum commercial bank lending rate moved further into record high territory today as a small bank here—Franklin National—raised its minimum charge to the most credit-worthy borrowers to 9 percent.

First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust and Union Bank of Los Angeles were the only ones to immediately join in the quarter-point increase.

Earlier this week, a level of 8 3/4 percent—the highest in history—had become industry-wide.

The rapid rise is a function of both the pressure from the galloping increase in money market rates and the "green light" signaled today by Arthur F. Burns, chairman of both the Federal Reserve Board and the administration's committee on interest and dividends.

Speaking before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress today, Mr. Burns said that he could not offer any hope of lower rates soon. To bond and money market analysts, the remark was taken to mean that he would not try to inhibit further and meaningful increases in the prime rate.

The analysts interpreted the statement as an admission that heavy pressure applied earlier this year to commercial banks to hold down their key lending rate had been self-defeating to the extent that severe and serious distortions had occurred in the interest-rate structure.

They say that a "true level" for the prime lies between 9 1/4 and 10 percent.

The market pressures for a new increase were unmistakable. Major banks now have to pay as much as 10 1/2 percent to raise funds through the "sale" of negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs) due in 90 days. That compared with just above 10 percent a week ago.

Such CDs represent large deposits left for a specific period and are an important means for banks to gather funds for lending and investing.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the 12 leading New York banks registered a \$467 million increase in CDs on their books in the week ended Wednesday. But specialists said that while the banks have been able to draw funds in, it has been at progressively higher rates.

**Japanese Investments
Overseas Soar in Year**

TOKYO, Aug. 3 (AP-DJ).—Japan's direct overseas investment in fiscal 1973 almost tripled from the previous year to \$2,338 billion, the Finance Ministry reported today. Fiscal 1972 ended March 31, 1973.

The total since direct investment abroad started in 1951 reached \$6,773 billion.

It attributed the sharp increase to large investments in "natural resources development that ranged from oil development to marine and forestry product exploitation.

The largest investment in fiscal 1973 was made in England, where Japan poured \$818 million.

**Approval Seen
In Burns Report**

Other figures showed there was no let-up in loan demand at the leading New York banks, which registered a \$217 million increase in commercial and industrial loans on their books in the week ended Wednesday. It was the fifth consecutive weekly increase, for a cumulative gain of more than \$1.04 billion.

"Since the beginning of the year," a Franklin National spokesman said today, "the sharp rise

in loan demand has been a major factor fueling inflation.

"When prime lending rates fall below competing market instruments, banks will experience this extreme demand for loans. The results are felt in inflationary pressure throughout the country. The most effective way of slowing this loan demand is to move toward establishing a balance between the prime lending rate and the money markets.

"At present our increased loan demand must be met by funds at cost levels which range from 10.25 to 11 percent in the current money markets," the bank said.

**Stocks Register 5th Decline
As Cost of Money Increases**

By Varianig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, reflecting concern over the continued rise in interest rates to record levels, registered their fifth decline in a row today.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down by 1 1/2 at 11:30 a.m., improved in later trading to finish at 908.87 with a loss of 1.27.

"The market was helped a little during the afternoon by some short-covering activity," one broker noted.

For the week, the Dow showed a net decline of 27.84 points.

Volume underscored August's reputation as a slow trading month. The turnover of 934 million shares—little more than one-half of the estimated "break-even" point for the average brokerage firm—ranked as one of the slowest trading days of 1973. The opening-hour turnover of 246 million shares, moreover, was the lowest for that period in nearly 10 months.

Glamour stocks were mixed. The glamour generally were losers on Wednesday and gainers yesterday.

Airlines, oils and gold issues moved lower. Airline stocks, reacting to a report that July ranked as the weakest month for traffic growth since 1971, showed fractional declines.

Sperry & Hutchinson, actively traded, slipped 1/2 to 17 1/2. NLR Corp. fell 1 3/4 to 25 1/8 after reporting little change in second-quarter net yesterday.

Russ Tech advanced 1 1/8 to 15 1/8. Terms for its proposed merger into Greyhound were

modified. Greyhound closed at 13 3/4 unchanged.

Great Western United preferred fell 7/8 to 12 1/2 after a loss of 3 Thursday. The company said that as a result of the cancellation of an agreement with Great Western Producers Co-Operative to acquire Great Western Sugar, Great Western United will not be able to pay dividend arrears on its cumulative preferred or to offer to buy the shares at \$20 each.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index edged up 0.02 to 23.35.

McCulloch Oil, the most active stock, fell 3/4 to 5 3/8.

In the Over-the-Counter market the NASDAQ index of industrial stocks gained 0.31 to 101.03.

On the bond market, government issues dropped a further quarter-point, bringing the overall decline to about two points. Corporates dipped by a further 1/4 to 1 1/3 point, extending the decline to almost three points.

Money-market rates continued the upside climb, with major New York banks now writing 90-day CDs for almost 10.50 percent.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches declined \$58 million to \$2.08 billion in the week ended July 25, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday. This was an increase of \$738 million over the figure for Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

**ARNOLDO MONDADORI EDITORE**

S.p.A.—Head Office in Milan

Capital Lit. 6,825,000,000

Annual General Meeting of July 27, 1973

The Annual General Meeting of ARNOLDO MONDADORI EDITORE S.p.A. was held in Milan on July 27 under the chairmanship of Cav. del Lav. Giorgio Mondadori to approve the Report and the Accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 1973.

The Report of the Board of Directors stressed the following facts:

- Total Turnover for the year under review amounted to Lit. 88,522 million (+11.2%);
- Exports, already included in the total turnover, amounted to Lit. 15,000 million;
- Profits amounted to Lit. 950 million;
- Industrial Investments for the year under review amounted to almost Lit. 1,000 million;
- Fixed Assets in machinery amounted to Lit. 25,920 million;
- Ordinary depreciation for the financial year totalled Lit. 1,578 million. The Depreciation Fund reached Lit. 18,577 million;
- Reserves shown in the Accounts at the end of the financial year totalled Lit. 5,537 million;
- Personnel employed by the company at March 31, 1973, numbered 5,344. Total cost of personnel amounted to Lit. 28,570 million.

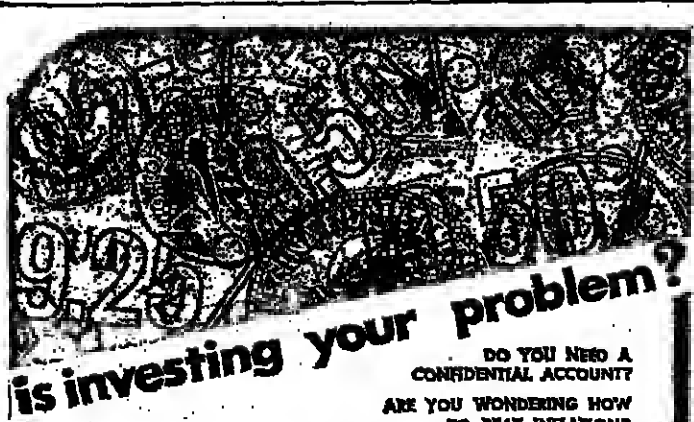
The Meeting approved the Report, the Balance Sheet and the plan for the distribution of profits proposed by the Board which anticipate, apart from the statutory allocation to the Legal Reserve, a grant to the joint fund dividends of Lit. 125 million, as well as the distribution of a dividend of Lit. 100 for each of the 3,675,000 ordinary shares (equal to 10% of the nominal value) and a dividend of Lit. 120 for each of the 3,150,000 preference shares (equal to 12% of their nominal value).

The Board of Directors also includes for the three years 1973-1975 Messrs. Giorgio Mondadori, Chairman and Managing Director, Mario Formenton, Vice-Chairman and Managing Director, Giandomenico Bassetti, Mario Cimadori, Massimo Colombo, Laura Mondadori, Sergio Polillo, Adolfo Senn and Giovanni Zocche as Directors. The Union Committee consists of Argentine Rocco, Chairman, Pier Luigi Martinielli and Enrico Gianzini.

At the Extraordinary Meeting it was resolved to change the close of the financial year from March 31 to December 31 each year.

Company Reports

CNA Financial		Ogden	
Second Quarter	1973	Second Quarter	1973
Revenue (millions)...	428.5	Revenue (millions)...	318.5
Profits (millions)...	20.7	Profits (millions)...	6.5
Per Share	0.46	Per Share	0.81
First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)...	847.0	Revenue (millions)...	609.1
Profits (millions)...	38.5	Profits (millions)...	11.9
Per Share	0.87	Per Share	1.07



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NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE ZIP
COUNTRY

Nixon Proposes Overhaul of U.S. Banking System

(Continued from Page 11)
Treasury bills and over 10 percent on so-called commercial paper.

President Nixon's recommendations call for:

- Phasing out over a 5 1/2-year period the ceilings on interest rates that can be paid by banks, savings and loan associations and other thrift institutions on deposits, including savings accounts.
- Authorizing banks and thrift institutions to use negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW)

- accounts, providing for negotiable rates of interest on checking accounts.
- Authorizing thrift institutions, such as savings and loan associations, to provide checking account services.
- Instituting special tax credits for both commercial banks and thrift institutions to encourage investment in home mortgages.
- Expanding the loan authority for thrift institutions.
- Removing interest rate ceilings on government-sponsored mortgage loans.

Although broad in scope, the proposals are narrower than those contained in the Hunt commission report. The commission, headed by Reed Hunt, a retired business executive, made 89 specific recommendations. The Nixon proposal makes 31 recommendations, 14 of which were taken wholly from the Hunt commission, four partly and 13 which are new.

Among the major Hunt commission recommendations that were not contained in today's proposal was the requirement that all state banks become members of the Federal Reserve System. Also absent were recommendations regarding life insurance companies, pension funds, trust departments and the overhaul of the regulatory structure.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973-74	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	1973-74	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	1973-74	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1973-74	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	1973-74	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.	1973-74	Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

European Markets

Amsterdam	London	Brussels	Frankfurt
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100

Market Summary

Most Active—New York	Most Active—American
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100

European Gold Markets

London	Zurich
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Cash	NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Cash
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100

Eurolibors

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Cash	NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Cash
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100

Tokyo Exchange

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Cash	NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Cash
100	100
100	100
100	100
100	100

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World Reserves

Total \$119 Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—

U.S. monetary reserves amounted to nearly \$145 billion at mid-year.

Japan's reserves, which have been scaled down as a matter of deliberate government policy, were about \$35 billion, Japanese sources said at about a \$19.13 billion in February.

The industrial countries in mid-1973 were holding about \$35.9 billion—valued at \$42.2 billion as part of their official reserves.

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(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$9.07	(r) Invest. Atlanticques	\$52.82
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.....	\$4.17	(r) International Int'l Fd B.A.	\$71.00
(v) Amittius Fund.....	\$9.20	(r) Ameriques S.A.P.S.A.....	\$71.00
AMINOBO BANQUE S.A.....		(r) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$16.00
		(r) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$16.00
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(v) Anores Equity.....	Can \$5.50	JARDINE FLEMING	
(v) Apollo/Tomput Is.p.r....	\$P\$2.58	- Ju. Jardine Bank Trust	\$25.00

**FIRST SECURITY CAPITAL
AND INCOME FUND N.V.**

(Established in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles)

Notice of Special General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on 24th August, 1973.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of shareholders of First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V. ("the Company") will be held at the offices of the Company, 6 Fuikstraat, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles on 24th August, 1973 at 10.00am (local time) for the following purposes:

7. To adopt amendments to the Articles of Incorporation to require the Company (subject to and upon the terms of the Articles of Incorporation as proposed to be amended and in particular so long as at least twenty per cent of the Authorized Share Capital remains outstanding) to pay dividends on the twenty Capital Shares on the last day of each calendar month up to and including February 1987, a unit (a "Unit") consisting of twenty Capital Shares, three Preference Shares and three 7% Debentures due 1987 of the Company at a price per Unit equal to the sum of (a) the net asset value of twenty Capital Shares, (b) thirty United States Dollars plus any dividends accrued but unpaid on three Preference Shares and (c) three thousand United States Dollars plus any interest accrued but unpaid on three 7% Debentures due 1987.

2. To adopt an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation authorizing the Management, at any time and from time to time prior to 1st March, 1981, to re-issue Units, purchased by the Company pursuant to the proposed amendments as outlined under (1) above, on such conditions as may be determined by the Management and at a price which shall not be less than the purchase price per Unit as of the next preceding purchase date.

3. To adopt an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation reducing the Authorized Capital of the Company to US \$428,750.00 divided into 18,750 Preference Shares of US \$1.00 each and 310,000 Capital Shares of US \$1.00 each.

the declaration of no-objection from the Minister of Justice of the Netherlands Antilles with regard to the amendments to the Articles of Incorporation referred to under (1), (2) and (3) above.

The proposed amendments must be adopted by a majority of the outstanding Capital Shares and a majority of the outstanding Preference Shares. The Trustee of the Debentures has consented, pursuant to Article 9 of the Trust Agreement, to the proposed amendments of the Articles of Incorporation and to their implementation.

Copies of the official agenda of the meeting together with the text of the Articles of Incorporation and the proposed amendments thereto are available to all shareholders at the offices of the Company as well as at the offices of its paying agents, viz: First National City Bank (Corporate Trust Office), 111 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Amsterdam, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A. and First National City Bank in Brussels, Hill Samuel & Co. Limited in London, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg in Luxembourg, Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris.

Holders of registered shares shall be entitled to vote at the meeting in person or by proxy. Holders of bearer shares shall be entitled to vote at the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of a voucher that may be obtained from any of the paying agents listed above certifying that certificates in respect of the number of shares

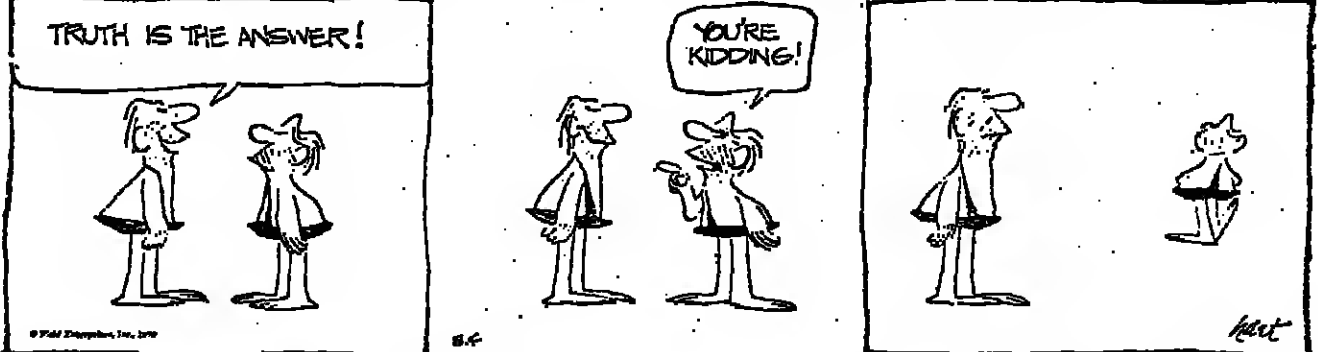
specified in the voucher have been deposited with such paying agents and will remain on deposit until the end of the meeting. In addition, holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and voucher that may be obtained from any of the paying agents, to the Company at P.O. Box 889, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.

The Managing Director
Caribbean Management Company

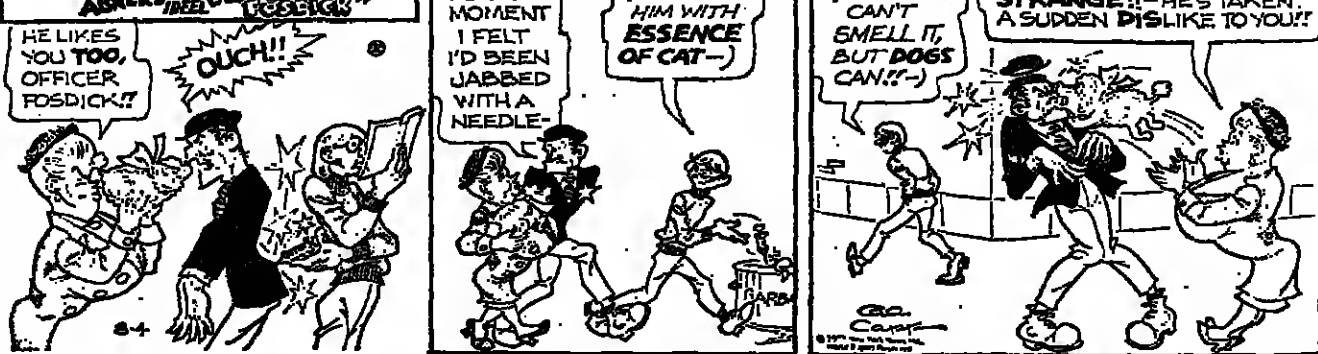
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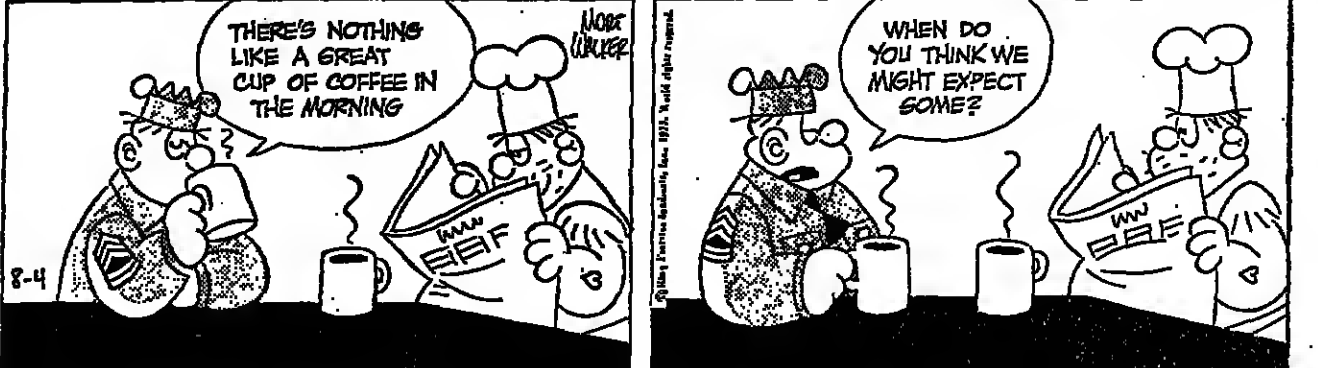
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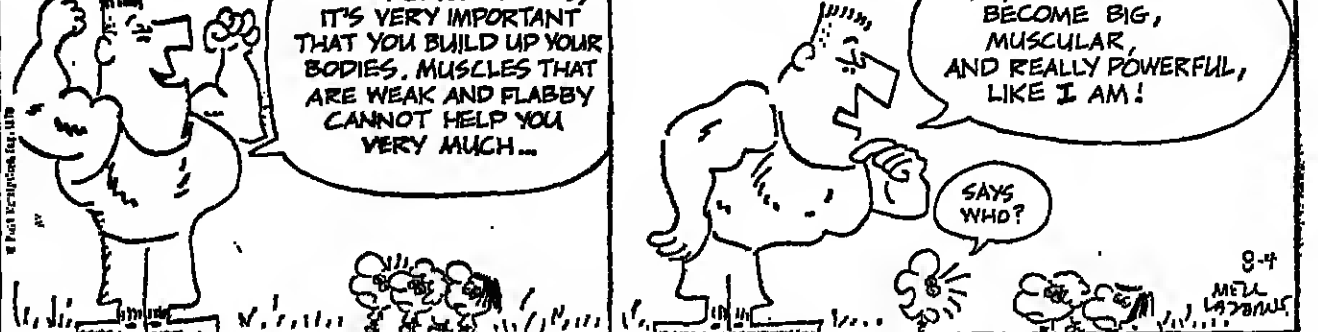
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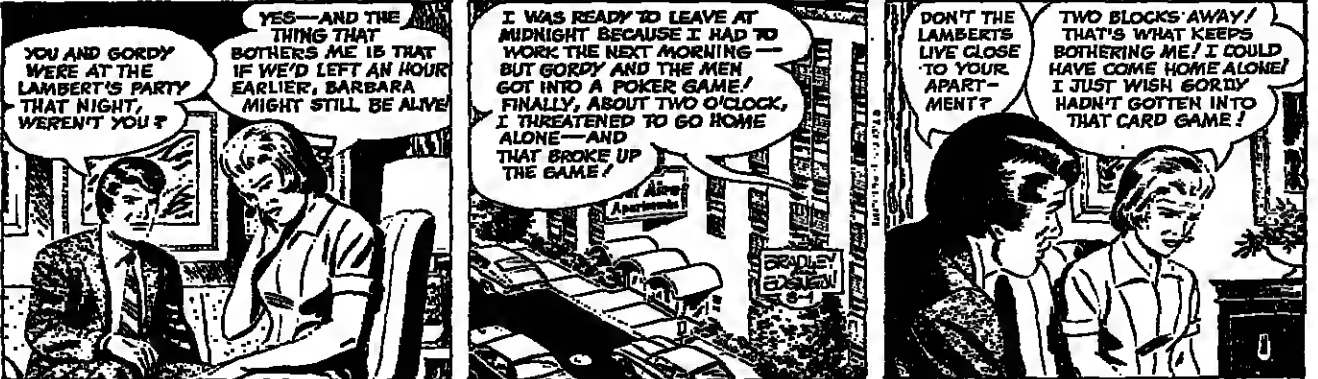
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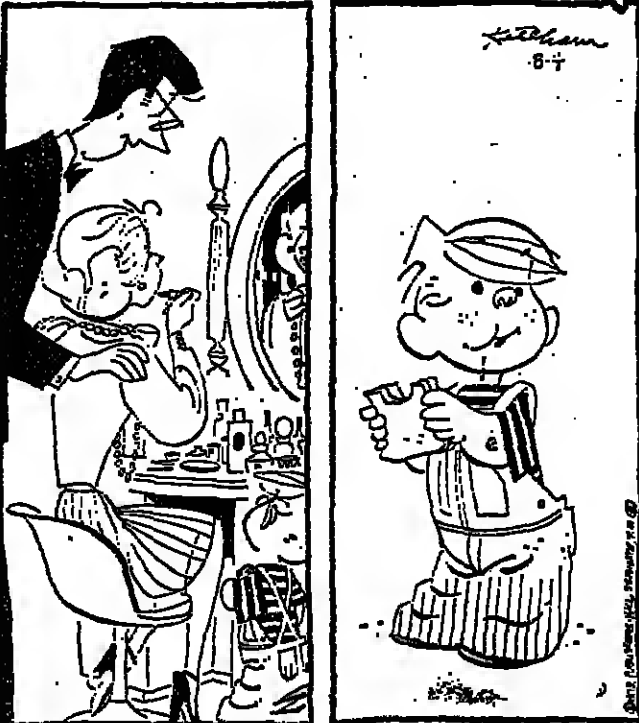
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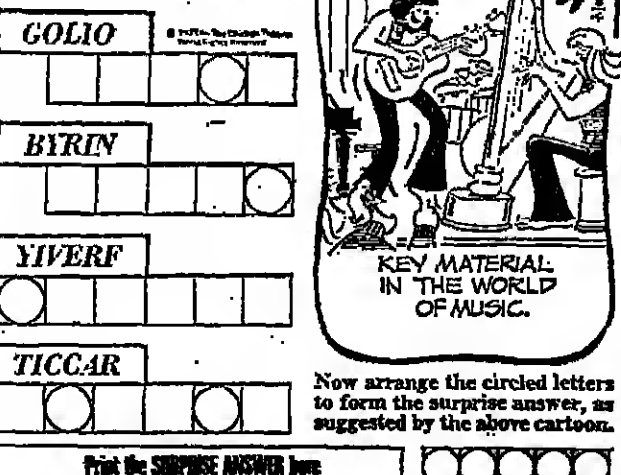


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: METAL BANDY DREDGE MAREY
Answer: Might be made next as it came out—EMANATED

ACROSS
1. Nul
2. Partisan
3. Doctrine
4. Sam Houston
5. Party of a sort
6. Promoter
7. Plundered
8. As hot as hell
9. Pacific poet
10. Unrecognized
11. Sweeper
12. For short
13. Steel sound
14. Stock-label
15. Lullaby
16. Scold
17. Great
18. Plunge
19. Lamp like
20. Dishonor
21. Like some
22. TV viewer
23. Is the
24. City on the
25. Missouri
26. Religious belief
27. Genetic abbr.
28. Joe or Mel
29. U. S. agency
30. Arab pennant
31. Gershwin
32. Tangle
33. Part of set
34. Lullative ones
35. British resort
36. Choice food
37. Poet Moore
38. For short

DOWN
1. Free at last
2. Ezevra
3. English river
4. Camps
5. Uppity one
6. Adrenal
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2. Shards
3. River or sea
4. State in Malaysia
5. Incensed
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8. River in Asia
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10. Earth metals
11. go-between

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BOOKS

VISCERAL LEARNING

Toward a Science of Self-Control

By Gerald Jonas. Viking, 154 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AT one point in his controversial polemic, "Beyond Freedom and Dignity," B.F. Skinner threw dust in our eyes. While addressing himself to various critics of behaviorism, Skinner dismissed Arthur Koestler's merely by observing that Koestler's paraphrase of behaviorist "learning theory" as a system of stimulus-response links "is approximately seventy years out of date." But having asserted this, Skinner failed to elaborate. The reader was left to wonder precisely what behaviorism had been up to in the intervening years. Now, thanks to a useful and entertaining report, "Visceral Learning: Toward a Science of Self-Control," by a New York staff writer, Gerald Jonas, our eyes are partly opened. And while what we see may not be congenial to Skinner, it ought to provide some "positive reinforcement" to borrow Skinner's phrase for enjoyment for the rest of us. For what "Visceral Learning" reinforces is the comforting notion that there may be more to human consciousness than Skinner himself has ever allowed.

The main concern of Jonas's report is to explore an extraordinary recent development in experimental psychology. Though it has long been suspected, especially in the accomplishments of certain Eastern holy men, it has now actually been demonstrated that human beings can control not only their minds and skeletal muscles but their so-called involuntary processes as well. In other words, it is not only possible for people to "will" themselves to run and jump; they can also, with the proper training, consciously speed up their heartbeats and push their blood pressure higher. And they can do so entirely independently of any so-called voluntary muscular movements.

The significance of this development cannot be exaggerated. Practically, it means, for example, that victims of high blood pressure and irregular heartbeats may learn to compensate for their difficulties. More important, it implies certain dramatic theoretical conclusions: First, that the traditional dualism between "body" and "mind"—or more specifically the division between the somatic nervous system and the autonomic one—may be obsolete; and second, that behavioral psychology may have at last escaped the straitjacket imposed on it by the Skinnerian view that human consciousness is irrelevant to behavior (or if we can willfully intervene in what was once thought to be beyond will, then logically human will is not merely an illusion created by an external stimulus).

And most important of all are the implications for Western science. For as Jonas puts it, "The whole thrust of the scientific enterprise in the West has been to achieve mastery over the external conditions of life." And visceral learning suggests the possibility of validating internal states of mind and of drawing new lines between "what is fact and what is not."

These discoveries and their significance Jonas manages to convey with unusual clarity and economy in a book that is long on ideas and short on words. At least I leave the impression that "Visceral Learning" contains nothing but abstract ideas, let me quickly add that it offers much more. It also includes a charming thumbnail biography of Dr. W. S. Miller of the Rockefeller University in New York, a scientist who has pioneered in visceral learning (Jonas organizes part of his book around Dr. Miller's successful effort to teach himself a wiggle one of his ears) and a regarded by his profession as "the best-known experimental psychologist in the country." Dr. Skinner's popular reputation notwithstanding.

In addition, there is a virtuoso's museum full of surprising details concerning experimental work done on rats as humans (the story of the uses of the poison curare would make an interesting pamphlet all by itself). There is much eye-opening information on precisely what Eastern holy men do with the bodies when they enter various states of meditation. And there is a capsule history of behavior psychology that sheds interesting light on the background of B. Skinner's ideas. If I may make this book sound like a cornucopia of scientific curiosity, then I do apologize at all. It is impressive the way Mr. Jonas has employed the familiar New Yorker reportorial style to wander all over the landscape of fact and theory as yet stick to a single theme.

That theme? Jonas claims: "be neither a scientist nor a mystic; and indeed he sustains it tone of the curious, intelligent, amateur throughout. But a few things concern him passionately, and he declares himself openly about these matters from the start. Western civilization cannot continue on its present course, Jonas believes, citing Lewis Mumford, Barry Commoner, and other domestic prognosticators. Modern religion seems to be on something that Western science could use. But it seems terrible that "yoga and Zen," their traditional forms, "ever have a significant impact on Western civilization." So, practical prospect would seem to be in some form of cultural fertilization that would be both East and West. In short, "The thesis of this book is our best hope of making ourselves in the short time available to us not to renounce science and its works but to concentrate becoming better scientists."

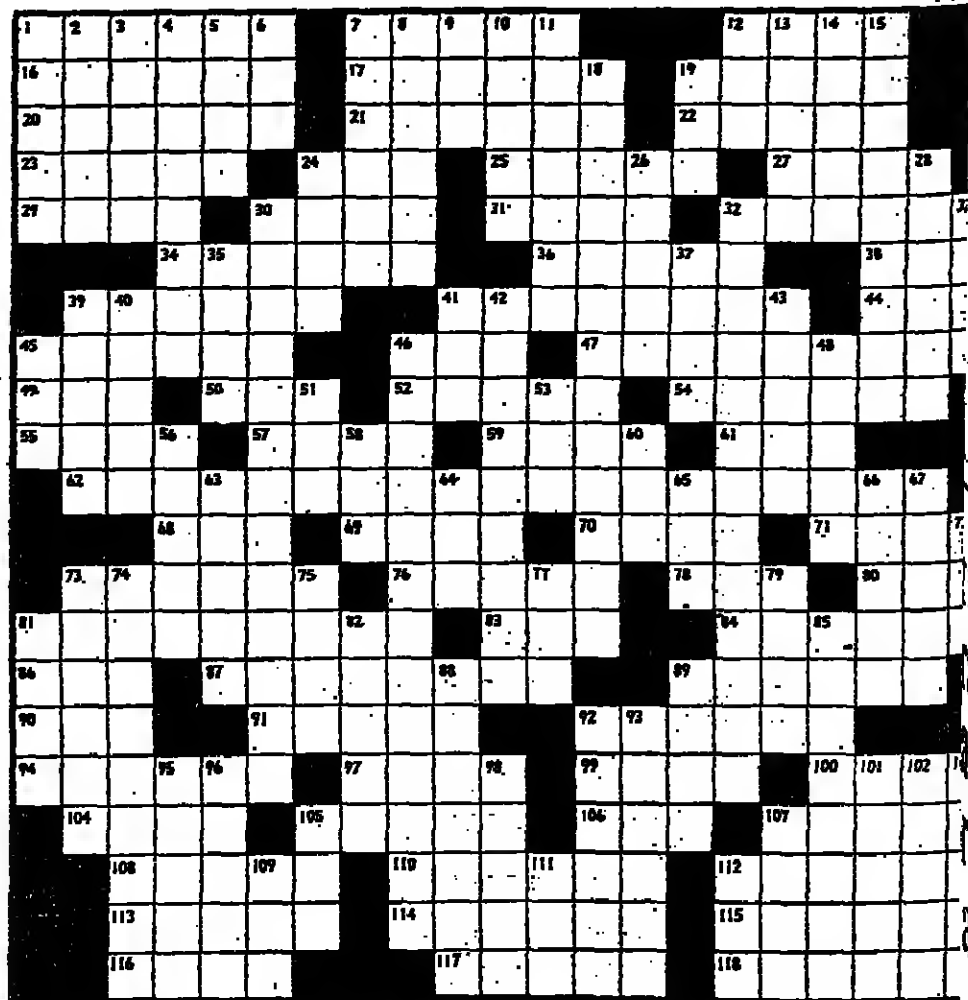
It seems a fair-enough proposal, and Jonas has illustrated with skill.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WEN

MERCURY LEVELS—By Barbara Gillis



DOWN
1. Kind of song
2. Shards
3. River or sea
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6. Card
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Art Buchwald

Rock Around the Clock

WASHINGTON—An estimated 600,000 young people showed up at Watkins Glen, N. Y., last weekend for a rock concert. That means there were 1,200,000 parents hitting their nails and drinking booze to keep from thinking the worst about what was happening to their children.

I speak from personal experience because I donated a daughter to the concert. Actually I didn't give her to the concert. She gave herself. She announced to me on uncertain terms that this concert was the most important thing in her life and if she missed it there would be nothing worth living for.

The fact that she had heard the same group, The Grateful Dead, three weeks earlier in RFK Stadium did not enter the picture. She hadn't, she pointed out, heard them at Watkins Glen—and if you didn't hear them at Watkins Glen then you just couldn't say you had heard them.

After my daughter departed in a Volkswagen with five other people, I had a lot of time to think about Watkins Glen—all night to be exact. Why would 600,000 youths drive hundreds of miles, wallow in the mud, bake in the sun and do without water and shelter to go to a rock concert that most of them couldn't even hear?

The answer is that all over this great country of ours there are millions of teenagers aimlessly wandering around with nothing to do and no place to go. Everyone needs a goal in life, and when it was announced there was going to be a concert at Watkins Glen, it gave these

rootless young people a place to head for.

In India, it would have been the Ganges; in the Middle East, it would have been Mecca. In the United States this year, it was Watkins Glen.

For the first time all summer, these 20th-century gypsies had a purpose in their traveling. They all turned and faced New York, some with cars, others with buses and many with nothing but their thumbs.

With a goal ahead of them, their lethargy left them and their spirits brightened. Now when they called their parents collect, they could say with pride that they were going somewhere. What started out as a rock concert put on by a couple of smart promoters turned into a religious rite for which no sacrifice was too great to be where it was happening.

All over America bourgeois parents burned on their television sets to watch with trepidation as helicopters hired by the networks filmed the masses of humanity down below. There they were, 600,000 of our children, wall to wall, sitting on the hard ground, soaked out by bearded men screaming into electronic speakers that shattered the eardrums of anyone within 20 miles of the bandstand.

The big question every parent must have asked himself or herself was: "Where did we go wrong? You spent 18 years of your life seeing them get all their vitamins, making sure they did their homework, teaching them to brush their teeth, providing them with a security you never had. And the final result of it all was down below in some pasture land in New York State where they came to blow their minds."

But, as I have been told many times, it isn't for us to judge what our children do. Our only role in the summer of '73 is to accept their collect telephone calls so they can let us know they're still alive.

And so, as the sun came up over the Washington Monument, I stood in my bathtub on the balcony facing New York State and to my thought I had said: "It could have been worse. We could have been living in Watkins Glen."



Buchwald

Mary Blume

Elliott Gould: 'Seriousness Is Limitation'

PARIS (IHT)—Even before "Bob and Carol and Ted and Alice" came out, Elliott Gould was, according to the smart movie guys, the big coming star. He was. He had a Time cover, an article on his film production company in Fortune, an interview in Playboy. The New York Times called him fantastically popular, the association of U.S. theater owners named him star of the year, and to his astonishment, the actor who doesn't know a wrinkle from a rumpus has a walking collection of both was named a Best-Dressed Man.

Then came conservatism. Inger Bergman invited Gould to become his first non-Scandinavian star in "The Touch."

"He telephoned me and the minute I heard his voice on the telephone I knew I'd say yes," says Gould in Paris's L'Hotel. He adds, "Mind you, a friend later said he talked to me on the phone like you talk to a dog but I do the way I talk to my children."

Asked what he got from the Bergman experience, Gould replies simply and sincerely: "Everything." He left Stockholm full of plans to host Bergman's first visit to New York and take him to the Garden to see the Knicks. But Bergman never made the trip, in fact Gould has never seen Bergman again and "The Touch" was, unfairly but resoundingly, a flop.

And then the bad times began. A film called "A Glimpse of Tiger" aborted in production amid rumors that Gould was out on drugs, had hit someone. Recently he told The New York Times that Warner's then collected on an insurance policy, saying Gould was a crazy—a feat made possible, Gould explained, through some misunderstandings with his own lawyer. He was out of work for two years.

In order to return to the screen as Philip Marlowe in Robert Altman's version of the Raymond Chandler novel, "The Long Goodbye," Elliott had to pass a mental test.

He has made three pictures in a row: After "The Long Goodbye" he played, for the money, a vice cop in a film called "Busting" which will be out by Thanksgiving. "I'm not that 'Busting' is anything to give thanks for," Gould observes, and he is now happily making "Wet Stuff" in Paris and London. He no longer has to have his sanity tested before filming starts.

"Now all they do is have me pee in a bottle and take my blood pressure," he says. How does it feel to be certified sane?

"It feels good," says Gould gently, "not that I had any doubts."

In "Wet Stuff," Gould and his "M.A.S.H." sidekick, Donald Sutherland, play CIA agents, each unaware of the other's identity (the repellent title is apparently spy slang for blood). The film is directed by Irvin Kershner, whose latest film, "Up the Sandbox," stars Gould's ex-wife Barbara Streisand doing, says Gould, her best work yet.

"Donald and I are very funny together," Gould says. "We're a sort of Laurel and Hardy gone straight. Or half straight. And Kershner is very serious. It makes a good balance."

Gould says he would like to buy a farm though he hasn't yet decided, he says, on which coast it will be. He'd also like to build an

ark in Prospect Park. On the professional side, he has dropped out of his production company but thinks in the next decade he'll not only be producing and acting but also directing and designing sets.

By the time "Getting Straight" came out, Gould's early candor and goofy charm had atrophied into a standardized 1960s man-child—hair, homes, hating a whey-faced Establishment with his teeth. In "The Long Goodbye" this standard product has disappeared and Gould's Philip Marlowe has a new assurance and maturity. The key to the performance, Gould says, came from a line of Chandler's to the effect that in real life Marlowe would never have been a private eye. It is a beautifully judged performance.

These days, Gould is less open than he used to be, deep into metaphysics which has had very murky effects on his conversation though he can still spin a tidy aphorism ("Alman knows what, he doesn't know how. Kershner knows how, he doesn't know what"), and he has given life with a capital L perhaps more attention than it deserves. He is a very scrupulous man. The view of existence that he is trying to have is essentially comic.

"Thought isn't necessary anymore," he says. "I don't think it ever was. As long as people keep thinking, I keep playing."

He plays on the "Wet Stuff" set every night at about 5 o'clock, when everyone is cross and serious. "Seriousness is limitation. Authoritative inhibitions put on life limit life. Instead of being angry, I just go away with my jokes." His comic view of life means resilience and adaptability. He has referred to himself as a rubber man who keeps bouncing back.

"Donald said the other day he hadn't finished. Then, I said, I haven't started. Because in fact there are no ends. It's got to flip-flop."

The flop period of his life was, he now thinks, inevitable, hastened perhaps by working with Bergman. "After working with him I had some difficulties because things became transparent to me."

"Now," he laughs, "they have me making a comeback. I've never been here before."

Gould says he wouldn't have missed his hard times for the world. "People seem to categorize dark periods as very prejudicial. It was very important, the most important time for me. I drew a mustache and a beauty mark on Bergman's picture. The mustache is like a cat's whiskers and the beauty mark is my own joke."

How else did he spend the two out-of-work years? "I fathered two kids and spent time in my neighborhood. I figured things out. I worried some of the time."

The two children, whose mother is Jennie Bogart, are called Melly Sapphire and Sam Baszoka. "Molly is a sapphire," Elliott explains. "Baszoka is just my little joke. He can call himself anything wants." He also has a son, Jason Emmanuel, by Barbara Streisand.

"Jason's really maturing, or calming down," Gould says. Jason is 5. "He told me, I don't know what to do. I said, nobody does. Don't feel out of sorts if you have nothing to do for yourself, you can always find something to do for someone else. He heard me. He knows I have his number. One of my biggest accomplishments is getting back to him and getting his number."

Does he have yours? "I don't really have one. He knows his mother's. He knows mine whatever it is at the time."

"He's great, he makes pictures. I told him I would get him the best Super-8 equipment for his seventh birthday. He could probably make his first feature at 10."

"He made a deal. I gave him a cigar and he knows when we smoke cigars it's his business. He got me for nine weeks for \$121. He got me for one of the two leads."

Who's the other? "Guess who," says Gould discreetly.

A sudden whoosh of wings and one of L'Etoile's caged birds flies by. "They a bird got out," says Gould, beaming. "That's great."

Elliott Gould
...less open.

PEOPLE: San Francisco Pays

Tribute to Cable Cars

On Aug. 2, 1873, inventor Andrew Hallidie piloted San Francisco's first cable car down Nob Hill at 5 a.m.—there would be fewer people around if something went wrong. He was on time. Thursday, the Dinkie, as the car is called, made the early morning run again while bagpipes skirled, jazz bands played and firecrackers popped. It was 40 minutes late to its own birthday party in Portsmouth Square.

Crammed with dignitaries, the Dinkie traveled on the back of a flatbed truck since the underground cable has long since been removed from Clay Street where the first run took place. Forty of the 600 cable cars which once plied San Francisco streets are still in service.

"We even have the same kind of fog Hallidie had," noted Mayor Joseph L. Alioto. One of the speakers at the street party afterwards was Larry Lewis, 106, the former waiter who jogs in Golden Gate Park every morning. He was 5 years older than the Dinkie first came down Nob Hill.

There are no reports on how Portsmouth Square residents reacted to the early morning din. But everyone on the street got a souvenir certificate.

Johnnie Lee Fegio is suing Solomon Fegio, his husband of 28 years, for divorce because he "spends all his money on other women." She is 100 years old and he, 103. "I wanted to stay with him," she said, "but he wouldn't stop chasing after women." Each has been married and divorced once before. They live in Stockton, Calif. Mrs. Fegio has no intention of marrying again: "No sir, I don't want no husband now. I just want to live happy and go to church when I feel good."

Jaqueline Onassis made her annual shopping tour of Athens Thursday, buying dresses, hats and Greek handicrafts. She was accompanied by her children John, 12, and Caroline, 16, from her marriage to the late President Kennedy. Mrs. Onassis and her husband, shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis, sailed into Athens Wednesday aboard their yacht, the Christina.

Queen Elizabeth has chosen a replacement for her gelding Burmese from five horses offered to her in Ottawa by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to mark the force's centennial.

At first, composer Gioia Carlo Menotti thought it was a joke. But when he found out that the Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences was serious, he wrote the opera they had asked for, "Tamu-Tamu," a two-act work. The first performance will be at the congress's ninth international meeting in Chicago during the first week of September. "As far as I know, this is the first time a group of scientists have commissioned an opera," Menotti said.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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